MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
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LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

# THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

ADVICE
To the Millions who cannot digest Tea or Coffee, and who do not care for Cocoa.
TRY
BOUILLON FLEET
You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
And, as Captain Cuttle said, "When found make a note of."
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

No. 7780.—VOL. L. *MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

**DRURY LANE.** (The National Theatre.)
THIS DAY, at 1.30 and 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Pleon, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses H. Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Comyns, Charteris, Deering, Bennett, Grey, Ænea, and M. Duggan.

**HAYMARKET THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR (Mr. Tree as Falstaff) February 26, at 2.30.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (126th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

**CRITERION THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

**TERRY'S THEATRE.**
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

**TOOLE'S THEATRE.**
TO-NIGHT, at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

**ADELPHI THEATRE.**
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 141st Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

**VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymiss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

**THE GLOBE THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of THE TAMING OF THE SHREW NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8.

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**
MASTER AND MAN.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c.

**PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No 3,700.

**GARRICK THEATRE.**
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

**SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.**
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

**LYRIC THEATRE.**
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

**COMEDY THEATRE.**
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

**COURT THEATRE.**
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 200th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

**AVENUE THEATRE.**
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

**ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.**
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Lloyd, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Arthur Corney, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

**EMPIRE THEATRE.**
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. No free list.

**ROYAL, Holborn.**
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Mannons, a novel musical absurdity; Yoshituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; May and Laverne, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, equilibrist; G. Beresford, comic; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottaway and Pepper; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

## THE CABINET AND THE "TIMES."

HAS the Cabinet decided, after all, to prosecute or expel the Irish members? Such a supposition is inconsistent, no doubt, with what Mr. SMITH said on Friday, that the question of any measures ulterior to the adoption of the Report had not been considered by Ministers. But since Mr. SMITH spoke, a Cabinet Council has been held; and since that meeting, a Cabinet Minister has spoken. This is Mr. CHAPLIN, who went down to Cambridge on Saturday, hot from the Cabinet Council, and forthwith proceeded to deliver himself of a speech which has naturally put the *Times* in a fighting mood this morning. Mr. CHAPLIN is the first Minister who has spoken at any length on the Report, and his speech is one long encomium on the *Times*. The Attorney-General, indeed, had delivered one such already; but then he was merely praising his own wares. But with Mr. CHAPLIN the case is different. He is a member of the Cabinet, and as the junior member of it hardly likely to commit his colleagues unless he was sure of his ground. An importance, therefore, attaches to his words far in excess of any intrinsic weight they would otherwise have. And what he said was simply this, that he was solid with the *Times*, that he held the *Times* to have proved its case, and that he gave it his best thanks. Short of the "F.R.S." who thanked the *Times* the other day for publishing PIGOTT'S forgeries, nothing could be more effusive than Mr. CHAPLIN'S words:—

He had deliberately come to the conclusion that while it was much to be regretted, it was to be deplored, that in the matter of the forged letters the *Times* did not exercise much more care and much greater vigilance than apparently they did—while in that respect he was of opinion himself that they were open to very grave and even to very severe condemnation, yet, upon the whole, in unearthing that great conspiracy, that vile conspiracy, to use the words of Sir W. HARCOURT some years ago, which had prevailed now for so long in Ireland, they undertook a most hazardous, a most difficult, and at the same time a most patriotic task, for which they deserved, upon the whole, the thanks of all good and all honest people in this country.

Any surprise one might otherwise feel at Mr. CHAPLIN'S words is entirely removed by a perusal of the rest of his speech. It is true, he says, that much of the *Times'* case was not proved. But that, he adds, was only because the Irish members withheld evidence. Mr. CHAPLIN proceeds somewhat on the *credo quia impossibile* principle. He believes charges because they are not proved. This is something like a supporter: a man, surely, after the *Times's* own heart. It is no wonder that a man so blinded by prejudice as Mr. CHAPLIN avows himself to be should fall on the neck of Mr. WALTER and embrace him as a fellow-patriot. But what is significant is, as we have said, not Mr. CHAPLIN *per se*, but Mr. CHAPLIN *qua* Cabinet Minister. If Mr. CHAPLIN spoke on Saturday with authority, it is clear that the Cabinet has made up its mind to abandon Mr. SMITH'S more conciliatory attitude, and to stick instead to the *Times*. One has only to compare Mr. CHAPLIN'S effusive expressions of thanks with Mr. SMITH'S "detestation" to see what a complete change has come over the spirit of the Cabinet. The only question is whether Ministers will have the courage of their second thoughts. If the *Times* has successfully performed "a hazardous, difficult and patriotic task" and earned thereby the gratitude of "all good and honest men," then the said good and honest men in the Ministry are in logic and in fairness bound to do two things. First, they must reimburse the paymasters of PIGOTT for the expenses of their "patriotic" service; and, secondly, they must make that service effectual by expelling the criminals and traitors involved. There is one Minister—though not a Cabinet Minister, we are glad to see—who has the full courage of his convictions on this matter. "They might be quite sure of this," said Mr. RAIKES on Saturday:—

That when the facts ascertained and set down and judged by the Royal Commission were in the hands of all Englishmen as they ought to be, and pressed home to the minds of all Englishmen, as they must be, there would spring up in this country a feeling, not of dislike, not of distrust, not even of contempt, but a feeling of loathing, of detestation, and horror for those ex-Ministers of the Crown and their political associates who had touched the unclean thing, and who, with all the advantages of their English training, with all their proficiency in the ordinary moral code, had ventured to make themselves the apologists and even the panegyrists of crime and of treason.

Mr. RAIKES, it is clear, is no respecter of persons; else he would not have used the phrase "ex-Ministers," thus pointedly including Lord CARNARVON in his sentence of excommunication. Let Mr. RAIKES, therefore, go a step further, and press upon the Cabinet the logical necessity (1) of excommunicating also Lord SALISBURY, who sanctioned Lord CARNARVON'S "touching the unclean thing," and (2) of expelling the unclean criminals themselves. If Ministers are of the same mind that is in Mr. CHAPLIN, it ought not to take much to bring them to the same mind that is in Mr. RAIKES.

## "OOM PAUL" AT HOME.

### PRESIDENT KRUGER ON SWAZILAND, THE TRANSVAAL, AND THE ENGLISH THEREIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.)

SIX o'clock in the morning of a sultry January day saw me picking my way through the streets of Pretoria in a state of high expectancy. They are unmade and unkept, these streets, and the capital of the Transvaal is almost as much in the hands of the builders as the great mining capital which is springing up some forty miles south of it. But whereas on the Randt the eye hungers for a tree, Pretoria boasts the rare fortune of running waters and umbrageous willows. It will be a pleasant place enough some day for the "City man" to have his villa in, when Johannesburg has annexed it by a metropolitan railway on which he can run to and fro his office. Half-past six A.M. is not the hour which you would expect to be named for an audience at Buckingham Palace, or even for an interview at Hatfield House. But President Kruger, to whose roof my steps were bent, is a hard worker and an early riser. I was accompanied by Mr. Johannes Rissik, my kind interpreter. Mr. Rissik is a Hollander who has lived in the Transvaal for fifteen years; he holds office in the Surveying Department; he was the man who surveyed Johannesburg, and, as some say, the man after whom the town was named; and, what is more to my purpose, he is a straightforward gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the President.



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

#### UNCLE PAUL AND FATE.

"Oom Paul," is a strong man—one of the strongest, shrewdest, surest men in South Africa. He and John Bull should be better acquainted. Now that I have seen and talked with him, I hasten to introduce the pair of good fellows to each other. Fate, it is clear, means to throw them very much together. Uncle Paul, good man, rather hangs back from the embrace. But, strong though he be, no man or President is strong enough to grapple Fate; and Fate just now is engaged in the experiment of planting out the Englishman, *malgré lui*, over some large regions of the world. We certainly did our best to forfeit any share in that particular tract which lies between the Vaal and the Limpopo. From the annexation of the Transvaal to its retrocession—from Shepstone with his two dozen policemen and his proclamations, to poor Colley with his posse of panic-stricken lads on Amajuba Hill—it all reads like one monumental abdication, on the part of our statesmanship and of our arms alike, of any title to shape, create, and govern. Yet five short years had scarcely passed when the whole situation was changed. To burrow for a precious metal, English men with English money, and English enterprise, swarmed into the country. Undeterred by a thousand difficulties, they built works, they sunk money, they subjugated the earth. Cities sprang up in the wilderness. Markets were created and supplied. The Boer, who had been enjoying his independence with a wry face and empty pocket, was only too glad to be bought out of his farm. And so it comes about that already the capital of the Dutch Republic is more English than that of the Cape Colony; that our position in the Transvaal is probably far better—as General Joubert admitted to me—than it would have been had we continued to hold the country by force; that every day brings an accession to the English-speaking population; and that the Boer in the near future seems destined, in one word, to be swamped. Meanwhile, the mustering clans of English are allowed to make the fortunes of the country, but not its laws. For years they can have no voice in the ordinances to which their life and industry are subject. Here are all the elements of a dangerous situation. Thus beset at home and hemmed in abroad—for the Chartered Company has at one stroke of the pen destroyed the elasticity of his northern frontier—President Kruger turns his eyes to the one opening that remains to him, where on his

## OUR KITH AND KIN.

In "Problems of Greater Britain" the use of the French language is noted as "one of many points in which the French Canadians know that they would make a bad bargain if they were to join the United States." Under British rule provision has hitherto been made for the use of French not only in Quebec and in the Dominion Parliament, but in the Houses of Manitoba and of the North West. Annexation to the United States would undoubtedly deprive the French Canadians of this privilege, which is thus one of the causes that keeps them firmly loyal to the British connection. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the majority in the Dominion House of Commons has declined to abolish the official use of French in the North-West. An amendment proposing to continue the present dual system was, indeed, rejected by 117 votes to 63. But the Government then proposed a further amendment, continuing the use of French in the law courts of the North West, and leaving the local Legislature to regulate its own proceedings for itself. Sir John Macdonald has happily secured the adoption of this compromise by a large majority.

* * * * *

The latest illustration of the federal movement comes from Sydney. The Sydney Trades Council has under consideration a scheme for the federal union of the labour organizations in the different colonies. There is already a good deal of co-operation between them, and, to solidify the acknowledged strength of labour, some of the leaders desire to see this co-operation made permanent and secure.

* * * * *

We stated the other day, on the authority of the Melbourne *Evening Standard*, that 2,000 people were nightly sleeping in the parks in Sydney. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has since instituted an inquiry into the statement, and finds it to be a gross exaggeration. The police "ridicule the idea that there are or ever were 2,000 persons sleeping in the open air of Sydney." The largest total ever found in the parks was 250, and that was some time since, when the city was full of "unemployed."

* * * * *

"President Kruger (writes a correspondent) desires to keep his project for the reform of the Volksraad quite confidential for the present; but it is known that the object of it is to maintain the Boer rule. Under the existing Constitution this would be lost when the majority of the present single Chamber becomes, as it soon must become, representative of an English vote. He accordingly wants two Houses, the more important of which will be purely Boer. It is another case of Dame Partington's mop; for when a large majority in the country is composed of Europeans other than Dutch, it is evident that the majority will in one way or another secure the government of the country."

* * * * *

But this is quite a new view of the President's intention in the bi-cameral idea. It has been treated hitherto by both sides as intended to meet the grievances of the English and other foreigners in the Transvaal, who are dissatisfied at having to wait five years before they can vote—a delay entailed by the present electoral qualification. The Second Chamber is supposed to be intended to represent the mining community, its powers being purely consultative. But nothing has been said about disfranchising that community of the Volksraad.

* * * * *

The most important article of the Victorian Divorce Bill is the 11th, of which the provisions are as follows:—Any married person who at the time of the institution of the suit shall have been domiciled in the colony of Victoria for two years and upwards may present a petition to the Supreme Court praying for dissolution of marriage on the following grounds. Desertion of the petitioner by the respondent without just cause for three years or upwards. Habitual drunkenness of the respondent during three years or upwards—husband's habitual neglect to provide his wife with the means of support, or habitual cruelty. Wife's habitual neglect of domestic duties, or rendering herself unfit to discharge them, during a like period. Imprisonment for a term of not less than three years, or, if a husband, five years of frequent convictions for crime with aggregate sentences of imprisonment for three years, leaving his wife habitually without means of support. Conviction of the respondent within one year of the application, of having assaulted the petitioner with intent to do grievous bodily harm. In the case of a husband, adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation, or a repeated act of adultery.

* * * * *

Another article of the bill gives a wife the right, under certain circumstances, to obtain an order upon her husband for payment of costs to enable her to commence a suit.

* * * * *

For stern enforcement of economy "upon the powers that be" Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Illingworth must certainly yield the palm to some members of the Canadian House of Commons. In Committee of Supply we read that the Government was indicted for purchasing an unnecessary number of newspapers, while strong exception was taken to Sir John Macdonald's cab fares. There is some pathos in the Premier's plea that in fine weather he always took a 'bus, and that he knew his constituents did not object to pay for his cab fares

south-eastern marches the barbarous little state of Swaziland, already made over to the white adventurer, and overrun by his own people, interposes between him and the Indian Ocean. Whoso goes just now to talk politics with the President must talk of Swaziland. It is one of the signs of the times that Paul Kruger feels the push of destiny.

THE DUTCH GRAND OLD MAN.

The old man was sitting on the *stoep* before his house, puffing away at a long pipe. Early as it was, he was already deep in consultation with two of his faithful burghers. The one I recognized as a transport rider by whom I had myself been driven only a day or two before. The other was a depressed and silent man, rougher still and more unkempt, who sat by in gloomy enjoyment of the audience with Oom Paul, while his fellow with great freedom tackled the President about a certain waggon-road which he wanted to see made. The President as forcibly declared against it. No making straight of the path before the incoming Englishman, till the invader has given some material proofs of friendly intentions. Fast and loud waxed the debate, interrupted only by short truces of tobacco smoke, and by that lubricative habit testified to by the surrounding *stoep*, which the Boer shares with our American cousins. The President, meanwhile, had no attention to spare; and I had leisure to take in the personality of the Dutch Grand Old Man—the *pater* (or shall I say *avunculus*) *patriæ* of the Transvaal—Oom Paul to his leal burghers, Paul Kruger to his friends, and his Honour the President of the South African Republic to the rest of the world.

A hale old man of between sixty and seventy: the long, narrow head, the small, shrewd eyes deep set in furrows, the large nose and mouth, the straggling beard framing the face—all these are of the rough, coarse, strongly-marked old "Dopper" type of Boer physiognomy. A stout man of his hands, even yet—in his greener days, they tell me, Paul Kruger was like Hereward the Wake's man Martin: he could keep pace with a horse. The lank hair, the top-hat with its heavy band, the rusty black suit worn as Dr. Johnson's clothes are worn in the familiar pictures, suggested that stamp of Dissenting minister to whom the Dutch "Dopper" is akin. Just over the way stands the little chapel where his honour's discourse is wont to awake the responsive ejaculations of the faithful, just as Mr. Gladstone is wont to read the lessons in Hawarden Church.

"I am afraid," I began, when at length the transport rider had been routed, foot, horse, and artillery, and had left the field with his submissive friend—"I am afraid, President, you don't think much of newspapers?" (I was aware, in fact, that he never reads one, and that he views the press with profound contempt.)

The President, through Mr. Rissik, informed me that he thought for himself, and that, certainly, when he had made up his mind he did not care what was said by the newspapers.

I applauded his firmness. But in England, I explained, the newspapers were in part the battlefield of the contending parties, and had to inform the mind of the elector on political questions.

President Kruger, condescending gently to the weak ways of John Bull, said he knew that this was so, and that a well-informed newspaper might have great influence.

"Yes," said I, pushing my advantage, "but this is especially so in regard to South African questions, which are far away and little understood. About Swaziland, for instance" (the President was on the *qui vive* at once), "the facts are very little known in England to the average elector; so that the Government might be quite willing to give Swaziland up, but afraid——"

"It is no case of 'giving up' at all," the President broke in, with vivacity. "Neither side can take it without leave of the other. It is not yours to take or to give up."

"Of course. But I mean that people in England are as a whole unwilling to see Swaziland giv——" (I was somewhat at a loss how to amend my phrase) "to see it pass with our assent into the hands of the Transvaal, because they don't know the reasons for the change, and they think in a vague sort of way that it is only another bit of knuckling under to the victors of Amajuba."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS GENERALS ON MAJUBA.

"Amajuba!" repeated the President with warmth. "It is all wrong about Amajuba. I am sorry that the English people seem to keep up such a foolish feeling about that. People say that we think we conquered the English. I'll tell you what we do think—and not one man, or two men, but all the men in the Republic." The President paused a moment, and blew a cloud of smoke with great energy. He is not in the least phlegmatic, by the way, in conversation, but forcible, voluble, prone to gesture. "We think that the English did not know what were the wishes of our people when they took our country away from us. Then we said, We will show them that we do love our country. We knew that England was much stronger; but we said, Sooner than have our country taken away from us unjustly, we will fight until we die. Then the English people saw that they were wrong, and so they gave us back our country. You can tell the English people that this is what we think. It is the busybodies who write to England and make out that we are always boasting about Amajuba, who do the harm. But you can go and talk to the farmers, and you will find that what I say is the truth."

I will add here that on this subject the tone of Generals Joubert and Smit—the other two members of the triumvirate of warriors at the head of the Transvaal—was equally free, sensible, and manly. "We knew of course," the former said to me, "that England could beat the whole of South Africa if she chose, but if Russia, and France, and all the world wanted to take away our freedom, we would fight till we all died." And Vice-President Smit, when I asked him how it was that he with his handful routed our men at the fatal hill, said simply that he supposed it was because their bullets hit and ours did not, and so our men became downhearted—adding, fairly enough, something about the feeling of being in the right or in the wrong having something to do with hearts being up or down.

"EACH HAND MUST WASH THE OTHER."

"Down in Cape Colony," said I, encouraged by the President's speech about the war, "I found that the Dutch and English are growing more and more to be friends, and to work together for their common interests. Cannot this be so in the Transvaal also?"

"If," returned the President, deliberately—"if I find the English Government willing to work with me, and help me to promote the interests of this country, then I will do the same for England. But if not, I must go my own way. Both hands must wash one another, you know," he added with a characteristically homely metaphor. "If one hand washes and the other does nothing, what happens? The one hand remains dirty. That will not do."

"Certainly, President; there must be give and take. Only let us be frank with each other. Let the Transvaal say, for instance, why it really is that she wants Swaziland so much."

The President launched forth into the familiar story about geographical position, Boers' grazing rights, smuggling over the border, and so forth. As to the gold reported to exist in Swaziland, he did not want it, and did not believe in it. Sir Francis De Winton and his fellow Commissioners had been shown in proof of its existence one little bit about so big. (Here the President contemptuously pinched between finger and thumb an imaginary pea.)

"But, President, whether there be gold or not, if we find that we can honourably waive our part in the agreement about Swaziland, and decide to do so, we undoubtedly give up something. I should like to hear from yourself what you are willing to do for us in return."

"There is the question of Matabeleland. I have—privately, I mean—a great deal of influence on our northern frontier. I am willing to use that influence in aid of the British South Africa Company."

"And my countrymen on the Randt—they hope to get certain privileges sooner than they otherwise would?"

"What do they want?" the President asked, sharply. "They have the same protection as my own burghers."

"True. But about railways, for instance?"

"It is not my fault that there has not been a railway here long ago. I am in favour of railways as much as any one. The delay was the fault of the Anglo-Portuguese company. I *must* have my railway first from Delagoa Bay. But afterwards I want to see a grand trunk railway right through from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town. Only if I allow the other lines to come in first they will take all the trade away from my line."

"You are determined, then, that no other railway shall cross the frontier before that line reaches the high veldt?"

"I have given contracts to six different companies to go on with the line at once. The Cape Colony and Natal talk about being stopped at the frontier. They are not there yet. By the time they are, there will be no railway question. Let them push on, and complain when they are stopped."

GOING TO THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

All this time I had an impatient feeling of not getting to the real point. I had asked the President why he wanted Swaziland. In reply he had said nothing of his wish to get to the sea. That wish I believed to be the dominant motive in his mind. It might be, as General Joubert explained it to me, the feeling that an independent port, actual or potential, would enable him to bargain on equal terms with Portugal, with the colonies as to a Customs union, or with ourselves. It might be, as I rather believe, largely sentimental—the desire to evacuate the north with full honours, and to satisfy the nomadic and patriotic instincts of his people, restive under English encroachment at home and abroad, by an appearance of *quid pro quo* and honourable exchange. I thought it, in any case, a natural wish, and one which the growing numbers of our own people in the country might well dispose us to favour. I put a plain question to the President. What he would give for Swaziland alone, if conceded not as the earnest of a liberal policy of conciliation, but as a mere grudging piece of political barter, he had told me. "Now," said I, "if we frankly throw over the policy of distrust and isolation—if we recognize as something nowise inimical the desire of this Republic to touch the seaboard—if we throw open, so far as any bar of ours is concerned, the path through Swaziland and Tongaland to the sea: how far will you, on your part, fall in with a scheme of cordial South African co-operation?"

IF ENGLAND WILL BE FRIENDS.

"Then," exclaimed Oom Paul, with the greatest emphasis, "if England works together with me in that way, I will do everything to work together with England and with the colonies. I will come into a Customs Union; I will give free leave for railways to be built wherever it will pay any one to build them; I will do my best to make the South African States in one; I will do everything together with the colonies, for I believe their interests are the same as the interests of this country. But what can I do," he cried, catching himself up—"what can I do as long as England persists in shutting me up like this?"

He put two brawny hands together, finger-tips to finger-tips, in illustration. A moment later our conversation was cut short by a voice from within doors summoning the President to breakfast. But the look of the old man as he made these memorable declarations, and the quaint gesture that accompanied them, stuck in my mind. I noticed on the left hand that the thumb was wanting. It seems it was shattered by a gun which burst when Kruger as a lad was out hunting. It was in the early days of the *voortrekkers* (for Paul's parents were among the first in the country, whither they brought him as a boy of ten, teaching him, no doubt, some Hannibal's oath against the English from whose rule they fled). Surgeons, therefore, there were none. Paul pulled out his pocket-knife, and with his right hand coolly whipped off the offending member at the joint. It was characteristic of the iron resolution of the man. Oom Paul is a bad enemy, as we have learnt to our cost. He might, I think, make a good friend. Whether the bold line of policy suggested above be possible or no, I do not here discuss. I simply put it on record for the English public that President Kruger proposed it to them to take or leave.

As to Swaziland, the settlement of which is now hanging in the balance, one thing I must add. In all I have said I have assumed the key of the situation, the prime condition that we should be at once enfranchised of the Transvaal in the persons of the Englishmen in Swaziland who will by its annexation be thrown into the Republic. I have assumed their enfranchisement on no less an authority than that of the Vice-President. "You may take that," said General Smit, "as agreed." With this addition I think I have been enabled to present the public, pending Sir Francis De Winton's official report, with the material for sound judgment on a question fraught with the most momentous consequences to the relations of Boer and Briton in the Transvaal. How the two are getting on together, and whether they are likely to begin cutting each other's throats, will be our next inquiry.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Chamberlain is naturally keen to make the most he can of what he calls "the new Concordat" announced by Mr. Morley at the close of the free education debate. Having sold his own principles outright to the Tories, he tries to make out that the Liberals are ready to sell some of theirs to the Roman Catholics. But Mr. Chamberlain does not understand. No doubt, as we said on Saturday, the effect of Mr. Morley's distinction would be to benefit Catholics at the expense of the Church; but that is not owing to any corrupt treaty, but simply to the facts of the case. The Church stands alone in (1) claiming a monopoly in the country villages and (2) refusing such modified popular control as the Catholics are ready to accept. If the Church suffered by "the new Concordat," that would be due not to the wickedness of Mr. Morley, but to its own perversity.

In his speech on this subject on Saturday Mr. Chaplin discovered a mare's nest. His story about Mr. Morley's whispered interview with Mr. T. P. O'Connor is not even well invented; for why on earth should any such colloquy have been necessary, when Mr. Morley merely repeated the very words used an hour before by Mr. Mundella? If Mr. Sexton chose later on to put a gloss on the words, that is Mr. Sexton's affair. But "the Concordat," as Mr. Chamberlain (or the *Times*) calls it, does not seem to have altogether produced concord; for several of the Irish members, as will be seen from a letter we publish in another column, refrained from voting.

The result of the German elections is coming in in a very piecemeal fashion—from here a little, and from there a little. But every new fact that arrives tells the same tale. The Cartel is down; the Socialists and the Radicals are up. Here is this morning's tell-tale straw from Saxony:—

| | Increase. | | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cartel vote | — | ..... | 73,561 |
| Freisinnige vote | 21,482 | ..... | — |
| Socialist vote | 86,873 | ..... | — |

The only crumb of comfort which the Government can anywhere pick up is the fact that four or five pro-German deputies have at last been elected for Alsace-Lorraine.

It cannot be said that the proposal of Ministers for "extending to Ireland the principles of local government which have already been adopted in England and Scotland," has met with much sympathy from their friends in Ireland. On Saturday "the Liberal Union of Ireland" promised to "carefully consider" the measure when introduced; but meanwhile showed their hand by recalling an old pronouncement of Lord Hartington, in which he said that "the extension of Irish management must be a work of time," by which he appears to have meant any other time than the present. The language of the Union, said the chairman, was "moderate in tone, but plain and distinct." It is plain enough, certainly. There is only one condition on which the Liberal Unionists will really approve an Irish Local Government Bill, and that is that it should be a sham.

They are making a great fuss at Manchester over the acceptance by Professor Hopkinson, a member of the local Reform Club, of nomination by the Tory party against Mr. Jacob Bright. In what way it is more inconsistent with Liberalism to stand frankly on the Tory nomination than to depend for your return absolutely on Tory votes, we are unable clearly to make out. We can understand, however, that our Liberal Unionist friends do not like to have the situation quite so unmistakably rubbed into them.

The *Times* again this morning gives various expressions of opinion by politicians on the Report. But not a word does it give of Mr. Caine's letter. Will it never have the candour to do so? This is for the third time of asking.

Mr. J. C. Lawrance owes his seat on the bench to his seat in Lincolnshire. He is a good Tory, and his seat in the Stamford division is supposed to be a safe one. Therefore he has been made a judge. The appointment is in perfect keeping with the view which the Prime Minister is believed to hold on the question of patronage and to impose on his colleagues. Except in the case of a very few posts, one man, says Lord Salisbury, is as good as another; a "job," therefore, while good for the party, is not bad for the country. In this instance, however, there is a chance that the job may not be altogether good for the party. In 1886 there was no contest in the Stamford division. In 1885 the Tory majority was 1,101. Under these circumstances we can hardly hope to win the seat; but we have had a good candidate in the field for some time, and there is every chance of our doing "as in 1885, only better."

We hope all those good Tories and Turcophiles who have been pointing to the fact that Moussa Bey was brought to trial as a triumphant proof that justice was being done will enjoy the contents of the latest Blue-book on the subject. The conversion of the Public Prosecutor into counsel for the defence, and the other irregularities which, as set forth by Sir William White, have turned the trial into a farce, they are doubtless ready to explain away. What is thought of these things, however, by our Ambassador, by the Ambassadors of civilized Europe generally, and by Lord Salisbury, appears in the last letter of Sir William White and in the Premier's reply. "After Moussa Bey's late acquittal by the criminal court," says the former, "the case looks indeed a hopeless one." Lord Salisbury exhorts Sir William White to stick to his guns about "the recent abortive legal proceedings," and significantly adds that "failure to get redress will constitute a serious danger to the Ottoman Empire."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE FREE EDUCATION DIVISION.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I notice in the *Pall Mall* of this evening that you give a list of the Irish members voting with the Opposition in the division on Mr. Arthur Acland's amendment upon the question of Free Education. Your list comprises the names of, I believe, forty-six Irish members. If you will refer to the division list as supplied from the House of Commons, you will find only thirty Irish members voted with the Opposition. As you return my name as having voted for the amendment, I will thank you to allow me to say that with some dozen of my colleagues (who were in the House when the division was taken) I refrained from voting on the question.

—Yours truly,

*House of Commons, 22nd Feb.* DONAL SULLIVAN.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The debate on free education was grotesquely amusing in its melodramatic incidents; but, in another sense, it was intensely painful to those of us for whom true national education is an ideal we passionately wish to see realized in the near future. It was a painful spectacle to witness the miserable position to which political exigencies have dragged down Mr. Chamberlain—to see the old leader of the Radical creed on education finally enter the ranks of the conspirators against the School Board system. But it was painful also to see half the fruits of the argumentative victory of the debate thrown away by the ill-timed and needless concession with which Mr. John Morley closed his speech, and which was so eagerly amplified by Mr. Sexton. What was the situation? The debate had proved to the hilt that denominationalism had killed free education, just as last session denominationalism killed even the starveling improvements offered in the code. It was proved to the hilt that no one accepted the Radical conclusion, that free education means the final downfall of the voluntary schools—more completely than her Majesty's Ministers. The enemy had given themselves into our hands. The voluntary system had been exposed in all its nakedness as the ungenerous obstruction of this greatest of boons to the poor of this country. Mr. Chamberlain had stultified himself and wrecked the remains of his reputation as an educational reformer by his transparently insincere attempt to screen the cowardly retreat of Lord Salisbury. Why then, in heaven's name, in the hour of this splendid intellectual victory over the eternal stumbling-block to national education, should our front bench surrender one jot or tittle of the principles which our opponents, by throwing free education overboard, had recognized as invincible?

As a humble member of the Radical party, I think it might be well that our leaders should know that there are some of us who do not want Irish votes at the cost of English rights. We will fight to the last to do justice to Ireland, but we will not betray the causes which English electors have sent us to Westminster to maintain. So far as I know the constituencies, every Radical member of Parliament must represent men who in voting for him have voted that the money of the taxpayers shall not go to the further endowment of sectarianism. Our constituents do not want us to vote money for denominational schools on any terms whatever, any more than for Catholic universities. They have a right to have their wishes respected. It is unjust to our supporters in the country, who are better Radicals on the education question than, I fear, are our leaders in the House, that we should be placed in the position we were placed in last night.—I am, yours,

*House of Commons, Feb.* 21. F. A. CHANNING.

### "UNITED IRELAND" AND THE REPORT.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You were, of course, right in assuming that I was irritated by the stupid omission from the news columns of *United Ireland* of the judges' finding about myself and others. The leading article sets the matter right; but it is a wholly new and comforting proof of the straits to which our opponents are driven that they should make it a grievance that we conceal from Irish readers the fact that three English judges are of opinion that a few of us were ten years ago in favour of the absolute independence of Ireland. For my part, I should have no objection to proclaim the fact, if it was a fact, not only through Ireland, but still more cheerfully through Great Britain, as the most cogent proof we could adduce of the change wrought by Mr. Parnell's movement and by Mr. Gladstone's benignant genius. The only objection I have to the judges' finding is that it happens, as a matter of fact, not to be true.—Faithfully yours,

*Feb.* 22. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

[Mr. O'Brien unwittingly does his "young men" an injustice. It is quite true that in the most prominent part of the paper only the findings favourable to "the respondents" were given; and this "cooking" of the Report was certainly foolish. But it is not the case that the unfavourable findings were omitted from the news columns altogether. On the contrary, all the conclusions of the judges—favourable and unfavourable alike—were given in another part of the paper. It is an amusing commentary on the attempt of the Unionists to make Mr. O'Brien directly responsible for every word published in *United Ireland*, that he should thus be ignorant of its contents.—ED. *P. M. G.*]

## SOME MINOR VERSE.*

A FAMOUS French writer once, when hurriedly sending in his brilliant essay to some journal, apologized to the editor by saying, "Pardon, monsieur, je n'ai pas eu le temps d'être court." That is not an excuse which Mr. Michael Doyle, the author of "Cause," may justly offer, although for his own sake as well as for that of others we wish that he had found time to be brief. What a monumental work is this which he gives us—the Bible paraphrased in twelve books and 380 pages of lifeless blank verse! Milton, were he living now, could hardly touch such a subject and content us at all points. In fact, Milton would never have attempted such a task, the Bible being a glorious poem in itself. But Mr. Doyle has no such scruples; and the result is that we get lines like these about the Israelites:—

> Arising early, shameless numbers flocked
> To novel worship where burnt offerings
> Exhaled the stench of sacrifice. There squat,
> They jeered and drank and commoderate in mirth
> And rose up frivolous to dance and play;

or these, concerning Christ in the carpenter's shop:—

> Think of the youthful nature there employed
> Whose thoughts immortal, gentle as white doves,
> Flew over earth's conditions—sought for man
> A better state—resolved upon a course
> Of tribulation glorious as severe.
> Imagine, while the ringing hammer falls
> Or humming saw divides or chirping plane
> Shears curling fibres from the fragrant wood,
> What aspirations rose from duty there.

What blank, what hopelessly blank verse is this! Vainly we sigh for that "one touch of lucidity" which would have made all of it impossible. And yet Mr. Doyle, as befits an Irishman, is not destitute of humour; for on the back of his title-page he tells us that "the rights of translation and of reproduction are reserved"! If any purgatory await sinful men of letters, one of its severer punishments for them will surely be the constant reading, from cover to cover, of "Cause."

It is not kind of Mr. Arthur Hare and Mr. Leopold Hare to disappoint us. We are promised "Fragments of Fancy," but we only find fragments, and no fancy at all. The following sprightly stanza will show that the authors are not without courage; it describes an interview with Satan on the Hill of Life:—

> "Shake hands," quoth Satan, "Fie, oh, fie! | The man replied, "I must avow
> It's wrong to fight, I think,— | I would my life defend,
> You must be tired as well as dry, | Thinking you were my foe; but now
> Let's come and have a drink." | I recognize a friend."

Many of the "fragments" are pitched in this trying key; yet if any 'Arriet reads them to any 'Arry on 'Amstead 'Eath we can well imagine that they will prove a source of genuine entertainment.

"When grander poets are not near," says Maxwell Gray, "these wren-like notes of mine may bring you cheer." Though optimistic in the main, her verses have a gravity, a sense of tears in mortal things, which may perhaps prevent them from doing much to cheer us. But they are healthy, tender, human. The writer is in love with humanity. To quote her own words in *Westminster Chimes*, her

> Inmost soul is thrilled
> For Adam's wayward sons
> And her eyes with pity filled
> For the brief race each man runs,
> For all their pains and losses
> Their follies, yea, and joys.

It is this pity which touches us, because it is genuine, heartfelt, and deep; this pity for the "wearied millions with toil oppressed," this affection for dear, huge London,

> With its toil and its woe,
> Its laughter, tears, and crime;
> With its high heroic deeds
> Unchronicled, unknown.

"Gefühl ist alles," said Faust. Maxwell Gray feels, and can make others feel with her. If our love for "this warm, kind world" and its denizens be deepened after reading her verses she will not deem them written in vain.

As a subject for his drama Mr. Birrell takes the story of Lady Jane Grey which he treats not without skill and yet without the force, the breadth it would seem to demand. The lines, though fairly even and correct, want fire; they are tedious, colourless, like the characters who utter them. Mr. Birrell writes like a scholar; and possibly efforts less ambitious than this one of his might prove far more successful.

After queens, come kings. Among his Kings of the World Mr. Smith includes Copernicus, Samson (the original), Moses, and James Watt. We quote one strophe, to show how hedeals with his heroes':—

> Eve then, for vast design | Of highest art the king
> In straight or curved line | Than Raphael's a loftier wing
> Crowned the great Florentine, | Though him the ages sing,
> M. Angelo (*sic*). | A prince also.

After this we are afraid that we cannot take Eve's place and crown Mr. Smith.

The swing, the dash, the breezy impetuosity which made Lindsay-Gordon's work remarkable are here again in the poems of another Australian, Mr. Charles Allan Sherard. Are these qualities begotten by Australian air? We are fain to think so, as we read some of the best pages in "A Daughter of the South." Vigour and spirit, manliness and loyalty, give the whole book a real charm of its own. If there be a flavour of Byron here, an echo of Swinburnian thunder there, that does not spoil its effect, nor stamp its writer as a plagiarist. The sporting ballad, "Bruce's Grand National," may rank with the very best pieces of its class: for reciters it will prove just the sort of ballad to stir audiences and secure an effect. Mr. Sherard must write us more. It is quite true what a recent writer on the colonies has said, that good colonial literature is rather not known in England than non-existent.

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*1. "Cause." By Michael Doyle. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
2. "Fragments of Fancy in Verse." By Arthur and Leopold Hare. (Remington.)
3. "Westminster Chimes, and other Poems." By Maxwell Gray. (Kegan Paul Trench.)
4. "Two Queens: a Drama." By C. J. B. Birrell. (Maclehose.)
5. "The Kings of the World, and other Poems." By Robert Smith. (Nisbet.)
6. "A Daughter of the South, and other Poems." By C. A. Sherard. (Griffith and Farran.)

## TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ANON. "A Plea for Truth in Religion." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [Cloth. Pp. 116. Price 2*s. 6d.*]

A LATE SECRETARY OF THE LEGATION. "Nocturnal London." (Stanesby, Brompton-road.) [An account of London and the sights of London by night, from the pen of a foreigner. Cloth. Pp. 204.]

AN ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY. "King Squash of Toadyland." (Field and Tuer.) [Cloth. Pp. 196. Price 2*s. 6d.*]

BOYLE, MARY. "Æsop Redivivus." (Field and Tuer.) [New fables in the manner of Æsop, with quaint eighteenth-century woodcuts. Paper covers. Pp. 152. Price 1*s.*]

CODD, JOHN, A.R.I.B.A. "A Legend of the Middle Ages; and Other Songs of the Past and Present." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) [A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 148. Price 4*s.*]

"DERRETT'S House of Commons and the Judicial Bench." (Dean and Son.) [The twenty-fourth annual edition. Cloth. Pp. xii., 424.]

FERGUSON, Lady. "The Story of the Irish Before the Conquest." (Dublin: Sealy, Bryers, and Walker.) [Extends from the mythical period to the invasion under Strongbow. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth. Pp. xvi., 378. Price 7*s. 6d.*]

FITZGERALD, PERCY, F.S.A. "The Story of 'Bradshaw's Guide.'" (Field and Tuer.) [Paper covers. Pp. 76. Price 1*s.*]

HALDANE, J. W. C., C.E. and M.E. "Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Popularly and Socially Considered." (E. and F. N. Spon.) [A second edition, improved and enlarged. Cloth. Pp. 490.]

GRAY, E. CONDER. "Idle Musings." (William Heinemann.) [Described as "essays in social mosaic." Cloth. Pp. vi., 316. Price 6*s.*]

HERBERT, MRS. MARK. "Mrs. Danby Kaufman of Bayswater." (Digby and Long.) [A story in one volume, which, according to the publishers, is by "a Jewess authoress." Cloth. Pp. 274.]

## COUNTY COUNCIL TOPICS.

### DIVIDED LONDON: TUNNEL OR FERRY?

A correspondent signing himself "W. M. W." writes as follows on the difficult question which the County Council has to decide this week:—

It is cause for satisfaction that attention is again being directed to the long-neglected question of how to unite the immense populations east of London Bridge, who are divided by the comparatively narrow river. Your correspondent "J. M." last week began well in condemning the projects of Blackwall Tunnel as being far too costly for the very moderate facilities its completion would provide. But he strayed into error in asking, "Why does not the Council free the existing Greenwich Ferry, as the Metropolitan Board freed the Woolwich Ferry?" Oddly enough, he went on to remark that "the Greenwich Ferry would soon bring in a good revenue." There has never been any chance of paying returns from the present Millwall and Greenwich project, which is out of the line of traffic, and has approaches on the north side that are as ill-suited as can possibly be. Hence, for the County Council to be deluded into pure chasing this "white elephant" would be to remind ratepayers of the blunder of the unwept M.B.W. As to the Woolwich Ferry, that, no doubt, answers its purpose; but that was not "freed;" it was entirely the design of the Board under its too grand engineer, one of whose main objects appears to have been to make the ferry and its appliances as clumsy and as costly as possible. For the extravagant sum spent on that work four or five different ferry services might have been established and as many different centres of traffic provided for. This question of directly providing for the immense traffic between the north and south of East London is one which, though simple in its elements, is, on its practical side, understood by so few men that they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Nevertheless, the problem urgently demands attention, and your correspondent does a service in drawing attention to it. Lest some one should say, "Why, there is the Tower Bridge," the reply is—Yes, it is there, as a monument of the mischief of leaving such works to the mercy of a close corporation; for anything more extravagant and more utterly unsuited to the purpose could not possibly have been devised.

Mr. Rhodes, L.C.C. for West Southwark, writes:—

It is the balance of practical testimony as to which of the proposals for trans-Thames communication at or near Blackwall that should determine the vote in the Council on the 25th inst. It is clear that regard must be had to (a) all-round efficiency, and (b) to all-round (relative) economy. For a variety of good reasons the idea of a bridge must be dismissed, as also the idea of more than one tunnel. The question, then, is narrowed to (c) either one large than one tunnel. The question, then, is narrowed to (c) either one large tunnel for vehicles and foot-folk, or (d) a powerful and ample steam ferry.

Take the combined tunnel first. I will not canvass the necessarily experimental nature of the required engineering adaptations; neither the risks to life and the peculiar engineering difficulties—which latter can be as little denied as foreseen. The whole group of considerations is of a nature so grave as to call for an alternative, if such there be. A tunnel, however, to be competent for the duty imposed, must be not less than 30 feet internal diameter, and thus (practically) 40 feet diameter outside. It would need to be on a level under the river, and the outside of the crown must be 10 feet beneath the present river-bed. In order that the gradients of the approaches may be practicable for loads, the said approaches must begin a long way back from the river banks. Now the whole length of the works would exceed the combined length of the Strand and Fleet-street, and the depth below surface, reached at the level section of the tunnel, about 70 feet, or one-third of the accepted height of the Monument. Taking, again, the Strand and Fleet-street for lineal illustration, and assuming the actual bank width of the river to be represented by St. Clement Danes Church and the Lyceum Theatre, traffic starting from the banks would have to "fetch" (as sailors say) Ludgate-circus on one side and Trafalgar-square on the other to get simply from bank to bank, and encounter the down and up gradients to boot. Traffic and foot-folk would alike be in actual tunnel for the distance that Hyde Park-corner is from Piccadilly-circus.

The plain, simple question is: Is this really, for heavy traffic or for foot-folk, a convenient means for crossing the Thames at Blackwall? The mere annual working expenses must be exceedingly heavy, for the suggestion is that the tunnel be always open. Therefore it must be lighted, ventilated, and patrolled continuously day and night, and be cleansed by flushing and pumping-out boiles. The inclusive cost of construction works and land (the character of the ground to be tunnelled through being by common consent of the worst description) cannot be computed, and is obviously a problem to be solved only after the event. It may be roughly propounded at, approximately, three millions, and it would probably be a decade before this costly and risky tunnel communication became available.

The plain, simple question here is: Is the accepting of this onerous financial obligation, or anything like it, in any way warranted? Let a first class free steam ferry—an improved Woolwich ferry, although *that* is admittedly as good as need be—be now considered. In the first place, no question of engineering difficulties and risks to life arise; there are simply none of these things to consider. With a ferry the crossing is effected practically at surface level, and in transit horses and foot-folk are alike at rest. Traffic converges whence it will, and there is no covering of long waste distances. There is nothing (if need arise) to prevent the working of a ferry all night as well as all day; while the one reasonable objection to the mode of transit is that occasionally fog suspends the regular crossings. But does not fog hinder and impede ordinary railroad and road traffic too? and, seeing that, as against a tunnel, we enjoy what daylight there may be, and always free air, these latter, with the other advantages, outweigh the fog objection, and lead to the plain, simple question whether, for all-round efficiency and public advantage, the ferry, which can easily be provided and at work in a fifth of the tunnel time, is not far and away the better thing.

On the all-round economy point, the ferry, for approaches, works, and boats, would cost—on the actual experience gained at Woolwich—about £130,000 or £140,000 only; while the annual working cost is now fully known, and is about £10,000 a year. It seems entirely needless to press further the weight of evidence and of argument in favour of the ferry.

### SHOULD AMUSEMENTS BE TAXED?

Mr. Maltus Questell Holyoake writes as follows on a hitherto untapped "source of municipal revenue":—

I was glad to see that Mr. Moulton, Q.C., in his interesting address the other night at the National Liberal Club, on the above subject, stated that he is in favour of a local tax on amusements (which proposition has also received your valuable approval), as for seven years I have been advocating such taxation. Last year, on the advice of their late deputy chairman, I memorialized the London Council in favour of a stamp duty on admission tickets to theatres, music halls, and proprietary race meetings, and I have also brought the proposal under the notice of the chairman of every Council in England and Wales, it being manifestly more justifiable to tax pleasure than misery, luxury than necessity, amusement than food, dwellings, or employment. Taking an average of nine years, the municipal tax upon the 27 theatres of Paris amounts to £102,000 per annum. Mr. Hollingshead, in his return to the Home Secretary, gave the number of places of amusement in Great Britain as follows:—theatres, 259; music-halls, 637; concert-halls, &c., 990—making a total of 1,886 places of entertainment, capable of seating 1,764,890 persons. If 27 theatres yield £102,000 revenue, it is evident that, after making every allowance for a majority not being continuously open, that 1,886 places of amusement would produce a revenue running into millions available for County Council purposes. Mr. Irving has been recently represented as remarking that the proposed taxation of amusement would be "ridiculous," and that "there will never be a tax on music or the drama." But in every European country, except England, public entertainments are subject to some form of taxation.

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## City Notes.

### THE LORD MAYOR AS A DIRECTOR.

It has been hinted very plainly in the City that Lord Mayor Isaacs has been somewhat forgetful of the dignity of the position which he holds in associating himself so prominently during his year of office with joint-stock adventures. His lordship has been approached on the subject by a representative of the *Citizen*, and, in reply to a question, said he did not see why in accepting the Mayoralty he should be supposed to give up his individual right to attend to his own interests. Moreover, in the enterprises at present prominently before the public he had pledged himself to take a part months before his election, and could not consistently withdraw his promised assistance. All the same, the Lord Mayor has admitted the force of the criticism by stating that he will join no public companies save those to which he is already committed.

### THE GAS UNDERTAKINGS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The electric light notwithstanding, the consumption of gas in the United Kingdom continues to increase. The growth is greatest in the case of the undertakings belonging to local authorities, which in 1888-9 sold 29,547 million cubic feet as compared with 57,475 million cubic feet sold by companies. The local authorities have increased their undertakings by 5, and their consumers by 78,609, while the companies have been increased by 11; but there is a reduction in consumers of no fewer than 48,921. A quarter of a million has been added to the capital of the local authorities, and £342,000 to that of the companies. The following are the principal figures:—

| | Companies. | Local Authorities. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of undertakings | 395 | 173 | 568 |
| Capital authorized | £51,051,492 | £24,780,302 | £75,831,794 |
| Paid up and borrowed | 37,738,534 | 21,333,833 | 59,072,367 |
| Receipts | 10,534,721 | 4,817,269 | 15,351,990 |
| Expenditure | 7,101,974 | 3,375,197 | 10,477,171 |
| Coal carbonized, tons | 6,050,588 | 3,204,982 | 9,255,570 |
| Cubic feet of gas made | 62,328,542,000 | 32,381,124,000 | 94,709,667,000 |
| Cubic feet of gas sold | 57,475,515,000 | 29,547,773,000 | 87,023,288,000 |
| Miles of mains | 13,615 | 7,508 | 21,123 |
| Number of consumers | 1,103,198 | 1,089,748 | 2,192,946 |

### THE WEYMERSCH PRIMARY BATTERY.

Another primary battery is in the field. The inventor is M. Weymersch, and his speciality is the new depolarizing liquid with which he fills the cells. The great difficulty in primary batteries of obtaining a constant current is, in this instance, said to have been overcome. A six-cell battery will supply five lamps of ten candle power each, and with one filling will run eighteen hours consecutively or divided into fractions. It is refilled by simply turning on a tap. The system has been applied both to incandescent and arc lamps, and also to moveable drawing-room and reading lamps, smaller batteries being made for this purpose. The batteries are manufactured by the India-rubber and Gutta-percha Telegraph Works Company, Silvertown, and they are on view at 2, Victoria-mansions, S.W.

### A PLEA FOR THE MONOPOLIST.

"A London Oil Broker," writing under date 20th February, says:—You have lately inserted several items of news relative to the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company of America, and to-night's issue contains a paragraph from a former member of your staff in which he looks upon "Trusts" and "Monopolies" as a portentous peril to American development. It is quite true that the Standard Oil Company are monopolists; for they pump the oil from the wells, convey it in pipe lines to the seaboard, refine it, ship to this country, and retail it in London at one's door in tank waggons, in as little as five-gallon lots, to any one who can pay for it, at 4¾*d.* per gallon. In their earlier history most of their by-products, the result of refining, were all but thrown away. But take one only of these to-day—paraffin scale. Chemical industry has made this valuable; 15,000 to 20,000 tons are imported into this country annually, and a beautiful and clean candle is sold as low as 3*s. 6d.* per dozen pounds. It is true the promoters have amassed huge fortunes, but I believe it is also true that they pay their employés well, and they are all contented. They are well able to do this, but they do it—a lesson which many a rich private firm would do well to think over. While they do away with the "middleman," their history does not show that this great monopoly has been made the vehicle of high prices, but just the opposite, for petroleum oil for many years has been by far the cheapest light in the world. This monopoly has taken the trade from comparatively few, but it has benefited millions, particularly the poor, and surely this should not be lost sight of when such earnest attention is directed to the amelioration of their condition. There appear to me two sides to this question of monopoly, and it is hardly fair to brand the Standard Oil Company with opprobrium until they make a bad use of their power.

### BURDETT'S "OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE" FOR 1890.

In spite of all efforts at condensation the new issue of Burdett's "Official Intelligence" for 1890 contains 160 more pages than its predecessor. The complete figures of Mr. Goschen's conversion of the National Debt are given. The amount of unclaimed stock to be dealt with in connection with that operation is, it appears, about £600,000. Indian finance is dealt with, and likewise the progress and financial condition of all the British Colonies. Chapters are also given on municipal and county finance. The additions to the official list of the Stock Exchange during the year 1889—that is, the nominal value of securities admitted to quotation—amounted to £251,976,421, as compared with £276,610,766 in 1888, which latter figures represent by far the largest additions in any one year. Some account is given in this standard work of nearly seven thousand separate undertakings.

## The Ladies' Corner.

### THE STORY OF VICTOR.

A lady correspondent sends us the following true story of her experiences with a pet dog:—

He came to me—in a hamper—ten years ago. Seven pounds, I thought, was not much to pay for a creature whose pedigree covered a sheet of foolscap, and who was to be the friend and companion of my declining years, and a perpetual pride and glory; for I believed that nobody else had anything to compare with him in the way of a three-months-old fox-terrier puppy. He came on the Queen's birthday, and I named him Victor.

For ten years I honoured and obeyed that dog. I served him with faithful devotion. Not only did I minister to his comfort in every possible way, but I provided him with luxuries unheard of in the annals of pet-keeping. His liberal dinners were served in a soup-plate of old Dresden. His bed—beside mine—was a down pillow in a basket furnished with two red blankets. What with his excursions about the room, and his snores, my slumbers were not undisturbed; but I never complained. No, not even when he distributed my best Sunday bonnet all over the house, leaving two feathers on the stairs, some jet beads on the third floor, and a good deal of chewed velvet on the drawing-room carpet. Victor's analysis of a modern bonnet only brought me to a keener sense of its ridiculousness, and I thanked him for the lesson.

For ten years I endeavoured to accommodate my life to his wishes. I left off returning visits, because he did not like waiting in a carriage, still less being left at home. I risked my health, wandering on dewy evenings among wet woodlands, and by the reedy river-side, because hares and water-hens were the chief interests of his life, and he valued intelligent human sympathy in his pursuits. I was barely civil to one or two of my oldest friends, because Victor had expressed a wish that they should not visit me, enforcing it with barks and bites when they did. I thought he and I were all in all to each other. Alas!

Three years ago I became possessed of a Persian cat. Very soon that cat had a grown-up daughter. Luna and Stella pervaded Victor's home and mine. He did not seem particularly jealous, nor had he the slightest cause for being so; but he showed a contemptuous aversion for the new comers, and shunned their society. This aversion became something like fear when in course of time Luna and Stella, in perfectly unnecessary protection of frequent kittens, occasionally scratched and swore at him. Still, he found my affection absolutely unchanged. I allowed no cat to share or interfere with any of his privileges.

In January, 1889, it pleased Victor to pay a visit at a neighbouring farm-house, where he had friends. This he had often done before, returning in the small hours of the morning, and shrieking under my window his commands that I should rise, come down, and unbar the door—which I always did.

This time he did not return. I sent for him, and he was brought back. He greeted me effusively as usual, slept peacefully beside me in his red blankets, and departed next day.

Five times did this sad history repeat itself. The last occasion was in April, and I sent for him no more. I have never seen him since. Some of his friends from this household visit him, and he receives them courteously, but firmly refuses to accompany them back. He resides at the farm. It would only take him about fifteen minutes to run back to me, but he won't.

"Send for him, whip him well, and keep him tied up," is the advice given me by people who have no conception of what true friendship is. Coercion has no part in such sacred relations as existed between Victor and myself. I am left lamenting; and yet life is a little easier now there is no Victor to be consulted. I do not think I shall ever enter the service of another dog. Is Victor's conduct unprecedented? Or can any reader of the *P.M.G.* cap this sad story with a like experience of canine unfaithfulness?

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ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Barnes Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Herr Schalkenbach with his mysterious Orchestrian; Oscar and Charley, Barnum's Zulus; Syretti, contortionist; Fred Paulsen, the American Hercules; Adelaide and Lilian; the Six Sunbeams; the wonderful Leopolds; M. Servais Le Roy, Marvellous Belgian Conjuror; the Pelhams; the Brothers Modoloff; the Brewster Minstrel Troupe; SCOTT EDWARDES, Reciter. Every evening, Professor Cross, Phrenologist; Carrot solos by Mr. A. Shirley. Organ Recitals. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s.; children 6d. Magnetta, novel illusion, on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the Remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre, at 4.5 and 8.10.

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TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1r. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

### THE FAWCETT SCHEME.

A committee has just been formed to assist the Postmaster-General in interpreting what is known as the "Fawcett scheme" relating to the position and pay of the sorting force attached to the London Post Office. Sir F. Sandford is chairman, and he will be assisted by Sir R. Kettle and Mr. W. Woo all, M.P. Mr. F. J. Dryhurst, private secretary to the late Mr. Fawcett when Postmaster-General, will act as the Committee's secretary.

### A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

On Saturday the residents of Milnrow, near Rochdale, commemorated the completion of a memorial to the late Mr. John Bright. The Local Board have just completed erecting a building, at a cost of £3,000, to serve as their offices and fire station; and the Bright Memorial Committee succeeded in collecting about £300, which has been expended in erecting a tower on the Local Board new office and placing therein a public clock. A number of speeches bearing testimony to the high qualities of the deceased statesman were then made.

### A WONDERFUL PLANT.

There were shown at the meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, on Saturday, a number of dried specimens from Mexico, among which were several specimens of hygrometric club moss. It was stated that these plants had the power ascribed to the well-known rose of Jericho, of rolling themselves up like a ball when dry, and becoming apparently dead; but they were able to unfold and grow again when exposed to moisture. The specimens shown had been kept for three months in a dry place, but were now green, and to all appearances flourishing.

### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT BY LORD R. CHURCHILL.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Paddington Conservative Association on Saturday night, Lord Randolph Churchill urged that the law of self-preservation would compel Conservatives to fight municipal contests on purely party lines in future. Continuing, his lordship spoke at length on the waste of time over the discussion of the Address. It was a source of inconvenience which might degenerate into obstruction. After all, there was a very easy and prompt remedy for this state of things, and that was simply to discontinue the practice of moving an Address to the Crown. It was a pure formality. He had given hitherto a general—he thought more than a general, a very distinct—support to her Majesty's Government, and that he should continue to do, reserving to himself on certain topics and subjects great liberty of action.

### THE THAMES LOCK AT RICHMOND.

The result of the Richmond poll, taken in connection with the agitation over the bill in Parliament, proposing to construct a lock, footbridge, and slipway, on the river near Sir Margoliouth's, was declared on Saturday night, and shows an overwhelming majority in favour of the scheme. The figures were:—For, 3,398; against, 330: majority, 3,068. Both at Twickenham and in the Heston Local Board district, a similar result was shown last week; so that practically the Thames Valley neighbourhood now unites in supporting the action of the Lock committee.

### THE ELECTION DIFFICULTY AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham election difficulty will not be settled till Lord Hartington returns from Egypt, but it is probable, the London correspondent of the *Leed's Mercury* believes, that an arrangement will be recommended by Lords Salisbury and Hartington which will be satisfactory to both parties. Both noble Lords are agreed that it would be an ungracious thing to ask Mr. J. A. Bright to leave Central Birmingham, the more especially as the hon. member has ever since his election given a steady support to the Government. He will, therefore, be left in possession of Central Birmingham; while Lord Randolph Churchill will receive the seat for the Bordesley division, for which Mr. Jesse Collings will not again stand. The Liberal Unionists are the more ready to accept this arrangement, as they are by no means sure that one of their men could carry the Bordesley division.

### THE REPRESENTATION OF THE BORDER BURGHS.

Mr. A. L. Brown, the member for the Border Burghs, has announced to the Chairman of Committees in the Three Burghs that he will not seek re-election, on account of the demands of business.

### ARISTOCRATIC VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA.

The democratic colonists of Australia are felicitating themselves on the fact that the four earls who are now Governors are attracting quite a considerable number of aristocratic visitors. Among these are Lord Cawder and his brother, the Rev. and Hon. Archibald Campbell, also the Earl of Londesborough's brother, Captain the Hon. Somerville Denison, and Lord Kesteven. Of late the remotest of our antipodean cities, Dunedin, with its exhibition, has been socially the gayest; for Lord Onslow, the Governor, has had a galaxy of titled visitors, among them being Lord Kintore and his two sons and Lord Carington.

### RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS IN ROME.

Sir John Lubbock, writing of recent excavations in Rome says:—Objects characteristic of the true Bronze Age are as rare as those of Stone. None of the peculiar bronze knives or daggers, not a single bronze sword, has been discovered in Rome! On the other hand, fragments of iron have been found in an ancient tomb under the very agger of Servius Tullius. On the whole, recent excavations in Rome and elsewhere seem to dispose the existence of any more archaic city in times anterior to that of Romulus; they show that even at this early period the neighbouring Etruscan cities had reached a high state of civilization; and they indicate that the foundation of Rome was posterior to the Bronze Age, and must be referred to the earlier part of the Age of Iron.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Sir Thomas Esmond, M.P., arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, from Australia.

# *FOURTH EDITION.*

## THE TERRIBLE DISASTER IN ARIZONA.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

### A TOWN COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.

A large storage dam across the Hassa Yampa river, below Prescott, Arizona, has given way in consequence of the pressure against it, and the escaping waters rushed with terrific force through the gaps thus caused, carrying everything before them. It is impossible at present to estimate the total loss of life, but it is so far known that forty persons have perished. Fears are entertained for the safety of the town of Wickenburg, thirty miles below. The loss is estimated at over £100,000.

A later telegram to Reuter from New York says:—The waters released by the bursting of the storage dam at Prescott, Arizona, have submerged the town of Wickenburg, which lies thirty miles below the reservoir. It is feared that few of the inhabitants have escaped, but the telegraph wires being down prevent a definite estimate being given of the loss of life, which is, however, doubtless heavy. The loss of property is expected to reach several million dollars.

The *New York Herald* publishes special intelligence of the disaster from Phœnix, Arizona. The news was brought to that place by a man who rode the entire distance in five hours, his horse falling dead on entering the town. The valley for miles below the dam has been swept clean, and rocks have been carried away like chips by the tremendous force of the waters, the roaring of which was heard for miles. It is stated that not a single human being is left below the hills. There are many gold prospecters in the country who as a rule reside in the lowlands, and this renders it difficult to form an estimate of the loss of life. A number of wagons and others are going to the scene of the catastrophe to give what succour is possible.

## THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

We understand that the Bishopric of Durham was offered a fortnight ago to the Bishop of Wakefield, and, after mature consideration, has been declined by him, his lordship feeling that he ought not to leave a new diocese in its infancy.

## AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. PARNELL.

An enormous meeting of Irishmen was held at Jersey City last night to congratulate Mr. Parnell on his vindication by the Parnell Commission. Mass meetings of American Irishmen are to be held throughout the country to congratulate Mr. Parnell on the result of the Commission.—*Dalziel.*

### LORD TENNYSON'S ILLNESS.

Lord Tennyson's illness at Farringford, I.W., has been a severe attack of bronchitis, but the latest bulletins are favourable enough to warrant the hope that the critical stage of the illness is passed.

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

Preparations are already being made for the Queen's visit to the Continent, although her Majesty, according to the most recent arrangements, is not expected to leave England for Aix-les-Bains till towards the end of next month. Most of the articles required for her Majesty's residence at the Maison Motte are being sent thither.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S COLD.

On inquiry this morning it was ascertained that Mr. W. E. Gladstone had almost recovered from the severe cold he contracted when attending the funeral of the late Lord Sydney, and that the right hon. gentleman was able to move from room to room in his residence. By order of his medical adviser, the right hon. gentleman will not attend the House of Commons this evening.

### LORD SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is still at Lytchett, near Poole, continues to improve in health, and enjoys a walk into the country almost daily. Owing to the sharp north-east wind which prevailed yesterday, he did not go out; but the Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen Cecil attended service at the village church at Higher Lytchett.

## THE KENNAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA'S PETITION TO THE TZAR.

The society recently formed at Philadelphia to advocate a relaxation of the Russian penal system has already formulated a petition which will ultimately be sent to the Tzar. It is couched in the most diplomatic language. At the outset it recites the ties of friendship which have bound, and continue to bind, Russia and the United States. It further recognises the Tzar's extremely difficult position in attempting to reconcile opposing fashions and interests. But despite all this, it courteously points out that in some respects the Russian penal system is out of harmony with the harmonising spirit of the age, and hopes that his Majesty may see fit to give effect to the ideas of the memorialists, and so increase the world's admiration and sympathy for him.

## MR. PARNELL'S DEMAND FOR A FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Parnell is engaged at present in preparing for his demand for a Select Committee, the reference to which will be wide enough to enable it to deal not only with the origin of the forged letters, but also with the connection between the *Times* and the Government throughout the case, as well as with the methods resorted to by the *Times* to procure evidence both in Ireland and America.

## A TOURNAMENT OF TELEGRAPHISTS.

A tournament of telegraph operators of both sexes is to be held at New York on April 10. Mr. Edison may be the judge.—*Dalziel's.*

## THE STRUGGLE IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

They are still marrying and giving in marriage in North St. Pancras, notwithstanding the fact the division is in the throes of the election. The Liberal organisers expressed themselves this morning well satisfied with the result of Saturday's canvass, especially in the Grafton district. Of course there are a considerable number of removals; and many a voter has left with never a trace behind him. It is impossible to insist too often that more Liberal canvassers and workers are needed. The fight may be won or lost by a single vote; the result is certainly bound to be a near thing.

The Liberal lady canvassers are mustering well. Several houses in the division have been placed at the disposal of the little band for the purposes of refreshment. Mr. Bolton's capital programme is delighting the Stalwarts, who are supporting him to a man. On Saturday evening Mr. Cuninghame-Graham, M.P., and Mr. W. Parnell, representing the National Workmen's Electoral Association, interviewed the rival canidates. Mr. Bolton advocated the Eight Hours Bill for miners, for hands in Government workshops and factories, and for workmen in all State chartered monopolies. Mr. Graham would only support legislation in the direction required in the case of Government workshops and factories. The local optionists waited upon Mr. Bolton on Saturday also. As the Liberal candidate voted for the principle while in Parliament, this section of the Temperance party would show base ingratitude if they left him in the lurch now. A similar deputation will have an audience with Mr. Graham to-day. The Liberals will have two good meetings to-night. Unfortunately, North St. Pancras, like so many other London suburbs, cannot boast of a hall of any considerable size. Mr. Winterbotham, M.P., Mr. Mark Beaufoy, M.P., and Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., will speak at Wilkin-street schoolrooms; Earl Compton, M.P., Mr. J. A. Picton, M.P., and Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., will attend at the British Schoolrooms in the Kentish-town-road. Of course Mr. Bolton will address the electors at both meetings, which, by-the-bye, begin at eight o'clock. The Conservatives also say they are satisfied with their canvassers' reports. To-night Mr. Graham will have the support of several M.P.s, including Messrs. Burdett-Coutts, Seager Hunt, Barclay, and the Ulster "Bones and Banjo"—to repeat Mr. O'Brien's phrase—Mr. T. W. Russell and Colonel Saunderson. Mr. Leighton still urges on his mad career, and states most positively that he will go to the poll. To-day he gave orders for the employment of more election clerks, and is in very grim earnest indeed. Was he not (to quote from his address) "baptized in the parish church?"

## THE REPORTED RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN SIBERIA

### THE ALLEGED FLOGGING OF LADIES.

A Brussels correspondent of the Central News telegraphs:—Further information has reached here in regard to the dreadful occurrence last December at Kara in East Siberia, fully confirming th revolting details published in the London *Times* of February 11. Two ladies—Mdme. Schida and Mdme. Kovaliouskaia—were both brutally flogged by order of the director, for resenting indecent proposals made by him, and both afterwards poisoned themselves. Furthermore the flogging of political prisoners of both sexes has been deliberately ordered by the Siberian provincial authorities, and has not been countermanded from St Petersburg.

An important prisoner is known to have made his escape from Eastern Siberia, and is believed to be now beyond the reach of the Russian authorities. He brings full particulars of some of these recent transactions, which will be published when he reaches Paris in the form of a direct appeal to M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who suffered imprisonment under the Empire for proclaiming in the presence of the Czar, then in Paris, his sympathy for the oppressed Poles.

### SAD ACCIDENT TO MR. VICTOR MORIER,

A sad accident occurred on Saturday night to Mr. Victor Morier, the only son of Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg. Among the concluding gaieties of last week was a large troika party to the islands, followed by a dance at the villa of M. Polovtseff. Mr. Morier, who since his Arctic journey has been in the habit of carrying a pistol, was about to enter the sledge when the weapon went off, and the bullet lodged in his side. He was immediately conveyed to the British Embassy, where he was able to walk upstairs. The doctors have, as yet, been unable to find the bullet; but, according to the *Standard's* correspondent, they anticipate a speedy recovery for their patient.

## THE EXPEDITION TO "TREASURE ISLAND."

The many friends of Mr. E. F. Knight, of *Falcon* fame, will read with interest an abstract published in the latest *Field* of a letter dated Bahia, January 20. For two months after the yawl *Alerte* reached the treasure island for which she was bound, beautiful weather was experienced, and "Soon," says Mr. Knight, "we should have been at the bottom of the landslip, and have found the treasure—or that it was not there," but they ran short of provisions, and Mr. Knight put back to Bahia to replenish the stock, taking with him three of the mad hands who went out from England. They got their stores at Bahia, and sailed back to the island. For five days they had bad weather and head winds. Next, one of the men mutinied, and he was lashed to the bulwarks, after which Mr. Knight returned to Bahia, which was reached on January 19th, and the man was handed over to the police. Mr. Knight states that he intended to sail back to Trinidad (West Indies), some 3,000 miles, and on arriving there he will ship some other men, and then sail for England. He expects to be in Southampton with the *Alerte* in May next. It is not clear from the foregoing account whether Mr. Knight and his colleagues have found the hoped-for treasure. The presumption is that they have not.

### FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN QUEBEC.

A Central News telegram from New York says a man named Rodolphe Dubois, living at St. Alban, Quebec, quarrelled yesterday with his mother-in-law and left his home for a time. He returned in a very excited state, having drunk heavily, and attacked and killed the woman. He then murdered his wife and two children. Sufficient time elapsed between the commission of the crime and its discovery to enable Dubois to escape, and though a number of his townsmen had started in pursuit he has not yet been caught.

### ALLEGED WHOLESALE MURDER OF INFANTS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—I learn from Warsaw that the recent discovery of a child murder seems to have brought to light a system of wholesale butchery of infants. The paramour of one of the arrested midwives has already confessed that he alone has removed some fifty bodies of children killed during the last three months. There seems also to exist no doubt that the Warsaw murderers had their agents in several of the largest cities of Russia, and that most of the children were despatched to Warsaw. Public opinion severely blames the police authorities for their negligence.

### THE INFANT KING AGAIN ILL.

Much alarm was felt by the Madrid citizens yesterday on account of the hasty summoning of doctors to the palace at seven o'clock yesterday morning. It soon became known that the young King was ill again, and rumour invested the illness with the gravest symptoms. Fortunately there is no ground for alarm. At present it is true that his infant Majesty is somewhat indisposed, but not seriously.

### PREPARING FOR ACTION IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

On Friday next, the 28th, a meeting is to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel of Liberal candidates and officers of divisional and borough Liberal Associations in the Home Counties, under the presidency of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., to consider and discuss the best methods of securing more thorough local organization, extended political education, and increased registration effort. This example will most likely be followed by other groups of Liberal associations.

### MR. CONYBEARE'S ILLNESS.

The illness through which Mr. Conybeare, M.P., has recently been passing has been of an extremely serious character, and it will be several months before he is able to return to his Parliamentary duties. He has been suffering from pleurisy. As soon as he is convalescent he hopes to leave Cairo for India.

### SIR EDWARD WATKIN.

A private letter received from Sir Edward Watkin expresses the hope that in the course of the next ten days he will be at work again. "It is," writes the veteran working man, "entirely against my principles to be lying in bed day by day." Sir Edward receives daily reports in connection with the boring for coal in Kent.

### THE LATE MR. BIGGAR, M.P.

The remains of Mr. Biggar, M.P., reached Belfast early yesterday morning from Liverpool, and soon afterwards they were removed to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, where they have since remained. The church was draped in mourning, in a very elaborate manner. At one side of the altar were the words "Pray for the soul of Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P."; on the other side the words were "Ireland mourns the loss of a faithful son." At the requiem mass Dr. M'Allister, Bishop of Down and Connor presided, and there was a very large attendance of clergy. During the afternoon the edifice was visited by a large number of people, anxious to see the coffin, which was covered with very fine wreaths. The coffin was placed in the central aisle, not far from the altar, and all round were wreaths and floral devices. Visitors continued to flock in until the evening service, when, as was the case in the forenoon, there was an overflowing assemblage. The funeral, which will start this morning from St. Patrick's Church at eleven o'clock, for Carmoney, will be largely attended by both the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. The steamer *Dynamic*, which brought the remains to Belfast, was delayed by the fog in the Mersey, and immediately after discharging her cargo in Belfast she started back to Liverpool.

### DEATH OF THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, the head of the third generation of Astors, died at New York on Saturday of *angina pectoris*, working upon a frame which had been enfeebled by the influenza. The deceased gentleman was sixty-seven years of age. He inherited the most substantial, possibly the largest, American fortune. His son, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, is in the early prime of life, and has already won a good reputation by his representation of the United States as Minister to Italy, and by the production of several successful novels.

The Astor estate includes over a thousand buildings, comprised within a tract measuring twenty-five acres in the heart of New York City, besides some suburban properties, which are destined in the near future to become extremely valuable. Among the buildings owned by the family in the city is one worth £400,000. The taxes upon the estate amount to nearly £100,000 per annum, and the annual income is £1,000,000.

A peculiarity of the Astors is to let their land upon renewal leases of twenty-one years; thus others have paid for the buildings, and appeared on the tax list. This practice also makes the Astor estate difficult to trace or to estimate the value of. Yet (a *Standard* correspondent says) each member of the family lives so simply and is so discreetly generous as to entitle them all to be called model millionaires.

The Rev. Thomas Champness's "Joyful News" Mission enters this week upon the eighth year of its existence. It has cost over £12,000.

The proposal to throw open the Lord Chancellorship to Roman Catholics is severely exercising many Conservative members who have in their constituencies a large number of English Roman Catholics.

## SINGULAR SCENE IN A BIRMINGHAM THEATRE.

### ACTRESSES AT VARIANCE.

A scene of great disorder occurred on Saturday night on the occasion of the last performance of the pantomime of "Aladdin" at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. There appears to have been some friction between Miss Jenny Hill, who plays Aladdin, and Miss Madeline Shirley, who plays the Princess. While the latter was on the stage a bouquet was thrown, which fell on the footlights and took fire. The lady, however, blew out the flames, and it was seen that the incident was a mere accident. Some ladies of the company, however, appear to have gone to Miss Hill's room and reported to her that someone had thrown an explosive bouquet to Miss Shirley, and that she was accused of instigating the proceedings. Soon afterwards, being encored in a song, Miss Hill came forward, and made an impassioned harangue upon the subject, declaring she had no quarrel with the other lady, and offered a reward for the discovery of the person who threw the bouquet. Miss Shirley thereupon entered, and was understood to explain that the affair had been misrepresented. The audience had been roaring with laughter, and warmly cheered when the rivals shook hands and made their exit. There appears, however, to have been some altercation behind the wings, and when the two ladies were again in front in the closing scene, Aladdin suddenly snatched himself from a stage embrace of the Princess, and walked off the stage, instead of remaining till the collective dance off. The theatre was very crowded, and the audience, which during the earlier part of the episode were much amused, expressed themselves in volleys of groans.

## THE CLAN-NA-GAEL AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *New York Herald* to-day states that at a recent meeting at Philadelphia of the Clan-na-Gael, the members of Camp No. 20, from which Beggs, the senior guardian, was expelled by order of the Convention, denounced the use of violence in any form, and affirmed their loyalty to the United States Government. Every camp in the country had been asked to send representatives to the meeting. Thirteen failed to appear, but have since approved the proceedings of the meeting. The camps controlled by the Triangle were not present.—*Reuter.*

## ATTEMPT TO UPSET A WIMBLEDON TRAIN.

The night before last an attempt was made to overthrow a train between Wimbledon and Mitcham by the placing of a plank fourteen feet long across the rails. To-day a man named Hales was remanded on a charge of being concerned in the deed.

## FRENCHMEN MURDERED IN PANAMA.

Intelligence from Panama states that the decapitated bodies of two Frenchmen owning a plantation near the Charme Coast, Panama, have been discovered in the vicinity. Their money and valuables were missing. Two labourers employed on the estate have not been seen since the murder was committed.—*Reuter.*

## THE OXFORD UNION.

Mr. William Peel, eldest son of the Speaker, and president of the Oxford Union, has issued an appeal, in his official capacity, to all the past and present members of the union, asking them to provide a sum of £2,000 to be spent in redecorating and refurnishing the building, which he states has had comparatively little done to it in the way of substantial repair for many years.

## THE FUNERAL OF MR. LOVELL.

A Liverpool lady writes:—"A more touching scene than Mr. Lovell's funeral in the Smithdown Cemetery on Saturday afternoon can hardly be conceived. Every member of the staff of the *Mercury*, from the highest to the lowest, were present, as also the editors of the *Courier* and *Post*, and the leading contributors to those journals. All the Liberal associations and clubs, were, of course, represented, and the principal merchants of Liverpool of all politics crowded round the grave. Among the clergy were Canon Major Lester, the Revs. J. Bell Cox, R. Hobson, J. Sefton, J. Davies, and T. B. Hardern. The medical profession mustered in large numbers. Admiral Gough, C.B., Captain Bradley, and Lieut.-Colonel O'Connor represented the naval and military services. The burial office was said by the Rev. J. P. Baynes, vicar of All Saints'. The coffin was hid in the grave by beautiful wreaths and crosses of flowers; many sent from London by members of the press and others. High and low, rich and poor, old and young, men and women of all views, political and religious, gathered round the grave of one whose loss every one in Liverpool feels."

## DEATH OF MR. LEOPOLD LEWIS.

The Central News regrets to learn that Mr. Leopold Lewis, the adapter of "The Bells," "The Wandering Jew," &c., died yesterday morning. The deceased had been in failing health for some time. On Friday evening, whilst walking in the Gray's-inn-road, he was seized with a fit, and was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where he expired between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning.

## MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL PARCEL POST COACHES.

The contract for the horsing of the parcel post coaches which are to run between Liverpool and Manchester has been let to a Manchester firm. The vehicles are now being built, and it is expected that the new service will start about the second week in April. No mails will go by road; the vans will carry parcels only.

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

The female suffrage question is this session to be met by a direct negative, Mr. Samuel Smith intending to move, as an amendment to Mr. McLaren's motion, "That this House views with apprehension so great a change in our political system as would be involved in the admission of women to the parliamentary franchise, and declines to entertain the proposal."

## A BOAT AND ITS OCCUPANT BURNED.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says, a fire broke out yesterday on a canal boat in the North River, inhabited by a family of five persons. The boat was destroyed and one of the occupants perished, while the others received serious injuries.

## DEATH OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE OTTOMAN BANK.

Sir Frederick Smythe, the Controller-General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, died suddenly on Saturday, in the bank offices at Constantinople, of heart disease. Sir Frederick William Smythe, who was made K.C.M.G. in 1863, was the oldest member of the bank staff, having joined it on its foundation, in 1856. He stood high in general opinion as a sound, practical man of business. He was the prime mover in, and the zealous promoter of, every benevolent or otherwise useful association in this city; and privately, as well as publicly, his life was devoted to benefiting others.

## MAJOR SERPA PINTO "MISUNDERSTOOD."

Official correspondence from Mozambique has been published at Lisbon. According to these despatches Major Serpa Pinto is a cruelly misunderstood and much wronged man. It seems that he was provoked by the Mokololos into attacking them, and that many chiefs recognize the sovereignty of Portugal, declaring that they have been misled by the British African Lakes Company.

## DECLINE IN JEWISH IMMIGRATION AT THE EAST END.

The action of the Jewish board of guardians in regard to immigration is having a good and well-marked effect at the East-end. During the twelve months, by the annual report of the board just issued, the number of cases dealt with was 3,198, showing a diminution of 464 on the figures for the preceding twelve months. In the number of cases relieved there was a decrease of 537.

To-day the students of Newnham College will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the admission of women to the tripos examinations of Cambridge University. Commemoration day, February 24, will always be a red-letter day.

Leeds has lost an old and venerated citizen in the person of Mr. Henry Oxley, who was mayor of the town, and an energetic promoter of educational movements.

The injury suffered by Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the Blackheath football captain, in playing against the Old Leysians last Thursday, is found to be concussion of the brain.

Mr. William O'Brien has received from the Hon. Stephen Coleridge a cheque for £5 5s. for the "Tipperary fight" with a letter, saying he heard him at the Holborn meeting, and felt the want of a big money box at the door marked "For the Tipperary Fight."

The second annual meeting of the Paddington Free Public Library was held on Saturday, and was followed by a *conversazione*. Mr. F. Mocatta, who occupied the chair, hoped that at no distant day they would have a rate in aid. Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. N. Cohen, Mr. Mark Judge, and Mr. G. Moberly were among the other speakers.

## THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

### ARREST OF DUTCH SOCIALISTS.

The further electoral returns to hand are not yet complete, but so far as they go (says the *Times* correspondent) they only serve to confirm the first impression that the Cartel majority has been overthrown, mainly through the successes of the Socialists and the other Democratic parties, whose victories have been achieved at the cost of the National Liberals and other Governmental elements. One unique feature of this general election is the number of test or final heat ballots in which it has resulted. The Reichstag has 397 seats, and nearly a third of these have still to be contested, the day fixed for these decisive ballotings being next Saturday, March 1. But it is scarcely within the range of probability that these test elections will serve to turn the party scale in favour of the Cartellists.

The Socialists have already won for certain 21 seats, and in the test ballots they are down for nearly 60. On the other hand, Herr Richter, the Radical chief, reckons that his fraction, which had only 35 seats in the last Parliament, will return to the new Reichstag between 65 and 70 strong; but this remains to be seen. For the present at least, the Radicals have only carried about a score of constituencies, but they have about sixty chances more or less favourable at the final voting heat. On Saturday the police arrested three Dutch Socialists at the hotel in which they have been staying for several days. Two of them, MM. Van Beweren and Pomela Nieuwenhuis, are well-known leaders of the Dutch Socialist party, the latter being a member of Parliament. The reason for their arrest is unknown, but it appears that they came here to observe the progress of the German elections.

## THE CLONGOREY PROSECUTIONS.

### SEVENTEEN MEN SENT TO PRISON.

Yesterday a batch of seventeen men, who had been arrested at Clongorey on Thursday for assisting in converting certain out-offices of a tenant named Mrs. Kelly into dwellings for evicted tenants, were brought up at Newbridge Courthouse before Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, R.M. The magistrate ordered them to find bail each in £50 and two sureties in £10 each, or to go to gaol for two months. The defendants without exception refused to give bail, and were sent to prison. The sixteen men who were arrested on Friday night and subsequently discharged, have been served with summonses on the fresh charge of unlawful assembly.

## A CHURCH ON FIRE AT RIPON.

Late on Saturday night the Ripon Congregational Church, a handsome and comparatively new building, narrowly escaped total destruction by fire. Flames were discovered in the interior at about a quarter to twelve, but the pastor, who lives in the manse adjoining. The fire burned for two hours, during which a large portion of the gallery was destroyed, and the new organ and the pulpit were much damaged by fire and water. The defectiveness of the heating apparatus lately fixed in the church is supposed to be the cause of the outbreak. The damage is covered by insurance.

## MR. JUSTIN H. McCARTHY ON "OUR ANCESTORS, THE SEA KINGS."

Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, M.P., lectured yesterday afternoon at St. George's Hall for the Sunday Lecture Society, on "Our Ancestors, the Sea Kings." He felt sure that the English had a considerable amount of old Norse blood in their veins, not only through the Vikings from Norway and Denmark, but also through the Normans, who came over from France. William the Conqueror himself was a descendant of Ganger Rolf, a celebrated Norwegian Viking—and the English had therefore a special reason for taking a deep interest in the old Norsemen—their vikings and their sea kings. Mr. McCarthy then gave short accounts and stories about the various invasions of the Vikings, some of whom seemed to have taken a special liking for Ireland, and told of their habits and customs, about their great deeds and their drinking bouts. According to the earliest records they were a very savage and barbarous race, sparing neither men, women, nor children, but later on in history they became more humane. They had a great sense of duty and chivalry, and treated their women with great respect. The lecturer next spoke of the Sagas, the remarkable records of the life and doings of these old sea kings. He thought that the Icelandic literature had of late had great influence upon the English, and mentioned the services that Mr. Samuel Laing, Sir George Dasent, and Mr. William Morris had rendered to literature in translating some of the most remarkable of the Sagas. Mr. McCarthy hoped there soon would be cheap editions of these, which would find their way to every household, and recommended that the Sagas should be told around our firesides in the style of olden days. The lecture was listened to by a large and interested audience.

## THE LABOUR CONFERENCES.

It is announced from Berne that the Federal Council has decided in principle to abandon the proposed Labour Conference at Berne. There seems every prospect of the early meeting of the Berlin Conference, which will, it is said, be attended by delegates from Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark. Russia and the United States have declined the invitation of Germany on the ground that their industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and forestry.

## DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.

A disgraceful scene occurred on Saturday after the Football League match, Burnley *v.* Blackburn Rovers, at Burnley. J. Horne, a former goal keeper for the Accrington Club, who had consented to play with the Rovers in Cup ties, though the requirements of business do not permit him to participate in the game regularly, journeyed to Burnley. Unfortunately, the referee was Mr. R. Horne, also an old Accrington player, and brother to the Rovers' custodian. In consequence of certain decisions, the referee was mobbed at the close, when the Rovers retired victors by two goals to one. The official had to be protected by the committee, and so demonstrative were the spectators that the police could not clear the field. Mr. R. Horne had to take refuge under the grand stand, and, subsequently, in a neighbouring house. The police force was increased, and eventually the referee was hurried into a cab and driven away, followed by a howling, stone-throwing mob.

## A BURIAL SCANDAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

At the conclusion of an inquest on Saturday at Southampton, on the body of a woman who was drowned, a juryman referred to a recent inquest on a woman found drowned, and asked if it were true that the body was put in the coffin without being washed, dressed, or attended to in any way. Another juryman said this was true, and added that he lent a bag to put under the woman's head. The coroner promised to lay the matter before the Local Government Board.

## THE EX-CONVICT AND THE HEIRESS.

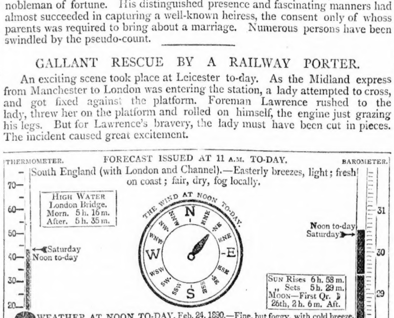
The *New York World* has created a great sensation in fashionable there by its exposure of an ex-convict, named Lippmann. This enterprising gentlemen has, it would appear, for several months back ingratiated himself with the belln of Boston and the *élite* of society, posing as Count Bubuf, a Russiae nobleman of fortune. His distinguished presence and fascinating manners had almost succeeded in capturing a well-known heiress, the consent only of whoss parents was required to bring about a marriage. Numerous persons have been swindled by the pseudo-count.

## GALLANT RESCUE BY A RAILWAY PORTER.

An exciting scene took place at Leicester to-day. As the Midland express from Manchester to London was entering the station, a lady attempted to cross, and got fixed against the platform. Foreman Lawrence rushed to the lady, threw her on the platform and rolled on himself, the engine just grazing his legs. But for Lawrence's bravery, the lady must have been cut in pieces. The incident caused great excitement.

FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly breezes, light; fresh on coast; fair, dry, fog locally.




WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 24, 1890.—Fine, but foggy, with cold breeze.
*Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

## THE MONEY MARKET.

*One o'clock.*

HOME RAILS STEADY.—FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS NEGLECTED.—NO FEATURE.

The tendency in the Money Market is again towards easier quotations. There is not much business either in the way of loans or discounts, and this of course helps to assist the downward movement. Short advances are worth about 5 per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper is still little better than 4 per cent., though the quotation is still 4 to 4⅛ per cent. There is likely to be some activity in the short loan market to-morrow, as, in addition to the commencement of the Stock Exchange settlement the dividend is payable on London and North Western Railway stock.

As usual on the eve of the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange, there is little disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions, and markets generally present a quiet and uninteresting appearance. Consols and other high-class investment stocks are quiet and practically unaltered. In the foreign department European descriptions are tolerably steady, but River Plate securities are again flat, Argentine Government and Provincial Cedula issues showing a further decline. Spanish and Portuguese have been bought to a slight extent. In the English Railway market Chatham and South Eastern descriptions continue to be purchased on reiterated reports of the likelihood of a working arrangement between the two companies, but Brighton Deferred is weak. The stocks of the heavy lines are steady. Trunks are practically unaltered but Mexican Railway issues are a trifle firmer. Copper mining shares are dull, as also diamond shares, but Nitrate securities have been bought.

The Swedish Government has negociated a new Three-and-a-Half per Cent Loan to the amount of forty million crowns. The operation is guaranteed by two Swedish banks, the Landmands-Banken, of Copenhagen; Messrs. Rothschild, of London, Paris, and Frankfort; the Disconto Gesellschaft and Messrs. Bleichröder, of Berlin; and Behrens Söhne, of Hamburg.

The debenture-holders of the East and West India Dock Company will be paid their interest for the half-year to the 31st of December last on the 4th proximo, by order of the court. Interest will also be paid for the same period on the bankers' loans to the company, but only on the understanding that the money so paid shall be refunded in the event of proof being given that the bankers were not entitled to it. Interest is, under the arrangement lately come to, provided for the previous three half-years on both classes of debts.

The directors of Hotchkiss Ordnance (Limited) state that the past year has been a period of great depression in their ammunition trade. The new specifications adopted by certain Governments for their ammunition contracts have had the effect of throwing open to trade competition the *matériel* which has hitherto been accepted as patented property. The company has, therefore, received smaller orders, and has been obliged to accept lower prices. The directors are steadily working towards the introduction of the torpedo in this country and in other parts of Europe.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending February 22 was 95. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 100, showing a decrease of 5, being a net decrease in 1890, to date, of 55.

DIVIDENDS.—Washington Brewery, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares for half-year; Real Estate Mortgage and Deposit Bank, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for half-year; Bordeaux Tramways and Omnibus Company, 4*s.* 6*d.* on ordinary shares; and London Music Publishing Company, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for half-year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 6,000 or 7,000. Futures dull at partially half point down.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Chatham Ordinary and Preference and Hull and Barnsley ¼; Great Western, North Western, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded:* Brighton Deferred and North British Deferred, ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* French Three per Cents. ¼, Portuguese ⅛, Egyptian Unified, and Spanish 1-16. *Declined:* Argentine Four and a Half per Cents. of 1888 1, Ditto. Three and a Half per Cents. External ½, Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) ½, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "J" ½, and Italian ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Atlantic First Mortgage, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Erie Second Mortgage ½, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ⅜, and Central Pacific ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Mexican First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ¼. *Lower:* Taltal ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Colorado and San Pablo Nitrates ¼. *Receded:* Rio Tinto and De Beers ⅛, Tharsis and Robinson 1-16 each.

The following are Saturday's Closing prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

**BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consols (2¾) Money | 97⅜ | ½ |
| Do. Account | 97½ | ⅝ |
| Do. 1905 | 99½ | 100 |
| New 2½ per Cents. | 95¼ | ¾ |
| Local Loans Stock | 102¾ | 3¼ |
| India 3½ per Cents. | 107 | ½ |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Ru. | 70¾ | 1¼ |
| Egyptian Guar. | 101½ | 2 |
| Bk. of England St. | 333 | 6 |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c. | 112¼ | ¾ |
| Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip | 102 | ½ |
| Birmgham 3½ p. c. | 110 | 11 |
| Leeds 4 per cent. | 115 | 17 |
| Liverpool 3½ p. c. | 112¼ | ¾ |
| Manchester 4 p. c. | 126 | 8 |

**COLONIAL SECURITIES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canada 4 p. c. Reg. | 107 | 9 |
| Canada 3 p. c. Reg. | 95 | 6 |
| Cape 4 p c Cons Ins | 110½ | 11½ |
| Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins. | 110 | 12 |
| Mauritius 4 p c Ins. | 106 | 7 |
| Natal 4 p. c. C 1937 | 110½ | 11½ |
| N.S Wales Ins 1933 | 113 | 15 |
| ,, 3½ 1924 | 104 | 5 |
| NewZlnd 4 p.c. Cons. | 106½ | 7½ |
| Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins. | 110 | 11 |
| S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg. | 109 | 10 |
| Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885 | 111½ | 12½ |
| W. Austrlia 4 p.c. Ins. | 109 | 11 |

**FOREIGN STOCKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888 | 79½ | 80½ |
| Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl. | 61 | 2 |
| Do. Cedulas A | 45½ | 6½ |
| Do. ,, B | 45 | 6 |
| Austrian Gold | 93 | 5 |
| ,, Silver | 74 | 6 |
| Brazilian 4½ 1883 | 84½ | 5½ |
| Do. 1889 (fully pd) | 74¾ | 6¼ |
| Do. ,, (partly pd) | 11½ | 10½dis |
| B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883 | 100 | 1 |
| ,, Cedulas "I" | 33 | 4 |
| ,, ,, "J" | 30½ | 1½ |
| Bulgarian | 88½ | 9½ |
| Chilian 4½ pc. 1889 | 101 | 2 |
| Costa Rica A | 90 | 2 |
| ,, ,, B | 87 | 9 |
| Ecuador, New | 24½ | 5 |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 103 | ½ |
| Do. Unified | 94¼ | ½ |
| Egypt. Preference | 103¾ | 4 |
| Do. Daira Sanieh | 83⅞ | 4⅛ |
| French 3 p.c. Rentes | 86¾ | 7¼ |
| Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes | 104 | ½xd |
| Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4. | 90 | ½ |
| Do. 4 p. c. Mon. | 74½ | 5½ |
| Hung. Gold Rentes | 87⅝ | ⅞ |
| Italian | 92⅜ | ⅝ |
| Mexican 6 p.c. 1888. | 95 | ½ |
| Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872 | 17 | ¼ |
| Do. 6 p. c. | 20⅜ | ⅝ |
| Portuguese | 62¾ | 3 |
| Russian 4 p. c. 1889 | 93¼ | ¾ |
| Spanish 4 p. c. | 72½ | ¾ |
| Turkish, 1854 | 102 | 4 |
| Conv. A | 40½ | 1 |
| Do. B | 25¼ | ½ |
| Do. D | 17¾ | 18 |
| 4½ p. c. 1871 | 95¼ | ¾ |
| 5 p. c. Defence | 102¼ | ¾ |
| 5 p. c. Priority | 97 | 9 |
| Uruguay Unified | 73 | ½ |
| Do. 6 p. c. 1868 | 89 | ½ |
| Virginia Funded | 44½ | 5½ |
| U.S. 4½ p. c. | 105 | 7 xd |

**BRITISH RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brighton Ordinary | 155 | 7 |
| Do. A | 152¼ | ½ |
| Chatham Ordinary | 24⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. Preference | 109¼ | ¾ |
| Caledonian | 126¾ | 7 |
| Great Eastern | 83 | ¼ |
| Great Northern | 123½ | 4½ |
| Do. A | 106 | 7 |
| Great Western | 166¾ | 7¼ |
| Hull and Barnsley | 38¼ | ¾ |
| Lanc. and York. | 122 | 3 |
| North Western | 180 | ½ |
| South Western | 154½ | 5½ |
| Manch. and Sheff. | 88 | 90 |
| Do. A | 48⅜ | ⅝ |
| Metro. Consolidated | 78½ | 9 |
| Do. District | 30¼ | ¾ |
| Midland | 145⅝ | ⅞ |
| North Brit. Pref. | 77¾ | 8 |
| Do. Def. | 62¾ | 3 |
| North Eastern | 165¼ | ½ |
| North Stafford | 111 | 13 |
| South Eastern | 128 | 30 |
| Do. Deferred | 104⅛ | ⅜ |
| Taff Vale | 78 | 81 |

**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canada Pacific | 76⅜ | ⅝ |
| Cen. Pacific Shares | 33½ | 4 |
| Chic. Mil. and St. Pl. | 69¾ | 70 |
| Denver & R. Grande | 16¼ | ½ |
| Do. Preference | 49 | ½ |
| Illinois Shares | 117 | 18 |
| Lake Shore | 107½ | 8 |
| Louis & Nash | 87⅛ | ⅜ |
| Miss. Kan. & Texas | 8⅜ | ⅝ |
| N.Y. Central Shares | 108¾ | 9¼ |
| New York Ontario | 18⅝ | ⅞ |
| N. Y. Erie Shares | 26⅜ | ⅝ |
| Do. Second Mort. | 103 | ½ |
| Norfolk & West. Pref | 62¾ | 3¼ |
| N.Y., P. & O. 1st M. | 34 | ½ |
| North Pacific Pref. | 75 | ½ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 21¾ | 2¼ |
| Pennsylvania Sh. | 55¾ | 6¼ |
| Phil & Read Sh. | 20⅜ | ⅝ |
| Union Pacific Sh | 67¼ | ¾ |
| Wabash Preferred | 31¾ | 2¼ |
| Do. Gen. Mort. | 50½ | 1½ |
| Grand Trunk Ord. | 10¾ | ⅞ |
| Do. First Pref. | 73⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. Second Pref. | 49⅝ | ⅞ |
| Do. Third Pref. | 27⅝ | ⅞ |
| Do. Guaranted | 76¾ | 7 |
| Mexican Ordinary | 37¼ | ½ |
| Do. First Pref. | 117 | ½ |
| Ob. do. 2nd Pref. | 73½ | 4 |
| Mexican Central | 72 | ½ |
| Mexican National | 59½ | 60½ |
| Lombardo-Venetian | 12 1/16 | 3/16 |
| Nitrate Railway | 17½ | ¾ |
| Taltal | 4½ | 5 |
| B. Ayres & Rosario | 169 | 72 |
| Do. Great Southern | 188 | 91 |
| Central Argentine | 172 | 7 |
| S. Paulo (Braz.) | 44 | 6 |

**BANKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alliance Bank | 15 | 16 |
| City Bank | 22 | 3 |
| Colonial | 50 | 2 |
| Consolidated Bank | 8¼ | ¾ |
| Imperial | 19½ | 20½ |
| Imperial Ottoman | 11¼ | ⅜ |
| London and County | 89½ | 90½ |
| Lloyds | 27 | 8 |
| Lon. and Westmtr. | 70 | 1 |
| London Joint Stock | 38½ | 9½ |
| Nat. Prov. of Eng. | 57 | 8 |
| Provincial of Ireland | 24 | 5 |
| Stnrd. Bk. of S. A. | 54 | 6 |
| Union of London | 40½ | 1½ |
| National Discount | 11½ | 12 |

**TRUSTS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df. | 135 | 40 |
| Gov. Stk. Invst. Df. | 112 | 16 |
| Lon. and N.Y. Inv. | 7¼ | ¾ |
| Stock Conversion | 1½ | ¾ |
| South African Gold | 2¾ | 3 |
| Trus., Ex., & Sec. | 6¾ | 7¼ |

**MINING & LAND.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indian Con. Gold | 2/0 | 2/6 |
| Mysore Gold | 6¼ | ½ |
| Ooregum Gold | 2 | ⅛ |
| Cape Copper | 3 7/16 | 9/16 |
| Namaqua | 2 | ¼ |
| Mason & Barry | 6 3/16 | 5/16 |
| Rio Tinto | 14⅞ | 15 |
| Tharsis | 4⅜ | ⅝ |
| Montana | 1 3/16 | 5/16 |
| De Beers | 17½ | ¾ |
| Griqualand West | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| New Jagersfontein. | 12½ | 13 |
| City and Suburban. | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| Jumper's Gold | 8¼ | ¾ |
| Jubilee | 5⅛ | ⅜ |
| Robinson | 4 | ⅛ |
| Salisbury | 7 | ½ |
| Sutherland Reef | 4 | ½ |
| S. Afcn. Exploratn. | 20 | ½ |
| Do. New | 2⅜ | ½ pm |
| G. F. of Sth. Africa | 4½ | ¾ |
| Exploring Co. | 14 | 17 |
| Oceana Land | 11 | ½ |
| Southern Land | ¼ | ½ pm |
| Transvaal Land | ⅝ | ⅞ pm |

**TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 49 | 50 |
| Do. Preferred | 83 | 4 |
| Brazilian Submarine | 12¼ | ¾ |
| Direct United States | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| Eastern | 13⅞ | 14⅛ |
| Do. Extension | 13¾ | 14 |
| Globe Teleg. Trust | 8⅝ | ⅞ |
| National Telephone | 5⅛ | ⅜ |

**OMNIBUS AND TRAM.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lon. Gen. Om. | 190 | 200 |
| London Road Car. | 5¼ | ¾ |
| London Street | 11¾ | 12¼ |
| London Tramways. | 14¾ | 15¼ |
| North Metropolitan | 18¼ | ¾ |

**WATERWORKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chelsea Waterwks. | 260 | 5 |
| East London | 211 | 15 |
| Grand Junction | 122 | 7 |
| Kent | 271 | 6 |
| Lambeth | 252 | 6 |
| New River, New | 360 | 5 |
| Sthwrk & V'xhall | 164 | 9 |
| Tarapaca | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| West Middlesex | 260 | 5 |

**GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gaslight & Coke A | 244 | 7 |
| Imp. Continental | 213 | 18 |
| South Metropolitan | 283 | 8 |
| Do. B | 225 | 8 |
| Do. C | 235 | 45 |
| London Electric | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| Metrpltan Electric | 5¾ | 6 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allsopp's | 7 | ¼ |
| Bell's Asbestos | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Guinness and Co. | 345 | 7½ |
| Hotchkiss | 7¼ | ½ |
| Maxim-Nordenfelt. | 2½ | ¾ |
| Bryant and May | 13¼ | ½ |
| Eastman's Ord | 16 | ¼ |
| Elsmore's Copper, &c | 6½ | ¾ |
| Spratt's Patent | 7¾ | 8 |
| Liverpool Nitrate | 13 | 15 |
| Colorado Nitrate | 4¼ | ¾ |
| Primitiva Nitrate | 14½ | 15 |
| Rosario | 3 | 4 |
| San Pablo | 4¼ | ¾ |
| San Jorge | 5¾ | 6¼ |
| San Donato | 3¼ | ¾ |
| Tamarugal | 2¼ | ¾ |
| Salt Union Shares | 11⅜ | ⅝ |
| P. and O. Steam Def. | 200 | 5 |
| Royal Mail Steam | 73 | 6 |
| Hudson's Bay | 20¼ | ¾ |
| Suez Canal | 90¾ | 1¼ |
| E. & W. India Docks | 17 | 19 |
| Lon. & St. K. Dock | 33 | 6 |

## "Pall Mall Gazette Office."

*MONDAY MORNING.*

In connection with the amount of Mr. Parnell's damages in his action against the *Times*, I asked a leading barrister the other day what cases he could remember in which large damages were awarded for libel. He said that the largest damages for personal libel which he could remember were:—(1) £5,000 in the action of Belt *v.* Lawes; (2) £3,500, Chamberlain *v.* Barnewall. In this latter case the plaintiff was a clergyman charged with having committed a series of offences of a more or less odious character. The case is interesting, as illustrating the uncertainty which prevails in actions of this kind. On the first trial £50 damages were awarded. A fresh trial was ordered, and £3,500 damages were awarded; but this sum was reduced by the Court of Appeal to £1,000. Considering the great uncertainty in the matter of damages, most people will think that Mr. Parnell was wise to prefer his £5,000 in the hand to an unknown quantity in the bush. Larger damages than £5,000 have before now been obtained in libel cases, but these were cases in which the libel was not a personal one.

* * *

There was a little bit of "inside" political reminiscence in Lord Randolph's speech at Paddington which is absolutely the only thing noteworthy in his confidences to his constituents. Speaking of the situation in 1874, "I was informed," says Lord Randolph, "by no less a person than the Prime Minister that he considered that the days of Pitt had returned, and that the Tory party would be in office nearly a quarter of a century." It is curious, when we recall the utter collapse to which they were reduced by the sequel to the Midlothian campaign, to hear of Mr. Disraeli's swelling anticipations in his day of power. "You know what happened," warningly adds Lord Randolph. "In six years from then we were a weak and hopeless minority."

* * *

At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the Dead March in "Saul" was played late in the day for Earl Sydney, Mr. Gladstone was absent from his place yesterday at the noon service, but Mr. Herbert Gladstone was present, as also the Earl of Lathom, Lord Fortescue, the Archdeacon of St. Asaph, and Mr. Cotes, M.P. Two members of the House of Commons, in an audible conversation before service, speculated as to the preacher, one saying, "Oh, a Welsh bishop! Will he preach in Welsh?" The Bishop of St. Davids said nothing as to the Welsh Church, but took up his parable anent society papers, saying that cynicism and the habit of attributing bad motives to people who did not see eye to eye with ourselves, was one of the worst features of our active age and affected social, polical, and religious life.

* * *

Mr. Astor's (the great Transatlantic millionaire who died on Saturday) Gospel of Wealth was that with a start of a million dollars it requires but little effort to get rich. He inherited his dollars, he can claim the credit of having kept them. He was the grandson of the famous old Astor who left *his* fortune to his son William B. Astor, who in his turn passed on *his* millions to the man who is just dead. The founder of the family was a pedlar, but his descendants have all the culture that money can bring. They are "model millionaires" who practise the Carnegie Gospel.

* * *

The first Astor was the famous John Jacob, who began life as a German peasant boy, came to London, and cultivated millions on a meagre mess of sauerkraut. He was twenty years old at the close of the American Revolution, when he sailed for Baltimore with a "line" in musical instruments. He met a fur-trader on the ship, swapped his fifes and guitars for skins, took them back to London and sold them. The success of that venture induced him to go in "big licks" for the fur business. After a time he settled in New York with his brothers, and began to make his pile out of pelts. His trappers covered thousands of miles of country, and as fast as they brought their skins in he shipped them to Europe, his vessels bringing back miscellaneous cargoes to New York. In 1800 John Jacob was worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Later he began those vast speculations in real estate, from which the Astors earned their sobriquet as the landlords of New York.

* * *

The Circus had a great disappointment on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone's cold prevented him being present. Mrs. Gladstone, however, took a large party, which included Mrs. Drew, Mr. Henry Gladstone and his bride, Lady Stepney and her daughter, and one of the Mundellas—so the Royal box was pretty full. Mr. Hall did the honours, of course.

* * *

Mr. Hare was welcomed back to the stage on Saturday evening by an audience which was certainly distinguished in its miscellaneous way. Lord Hothfield, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Mr. Leslie Ward, Mrs. William Playfair, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, and Miss Bessie Hatton, were all among the crowd. Mrs. Bernard-Beere, Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Herbert Waring, and Miss Olga Nethersole, also watched from the front the efforts of their former stage-comrades.

* * *

There was an unrehearsed effect at the Waterloo Panorama one night last week. Early in the evening the electric light began to flicker, but at first it was thought that this was meant for lightning. Soon, however, everything was enveloped in darkness, and so continued until closing time, candles being the only illuminants. The building is extensively placarded with the announcement that "the City of Westminster Electrical Syndicate is responsible for the lighting of this establishment," so presumably the syndicate is responsible for the darkness thereof. The management gave the visitors tickets for another day, and the band did their best to make amends.

* * *

An influential resident in Croydon (Queensland)—one of the most rising towns in the northern part of that colony—called at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office a day or two ago, and had many interesting things to say about colonial politics. Like most men of any standing in North Queensland, he is a strong advocate of the division of the colony—the colony, as it was once described, which has its capital in its toe. Apart from the administrative inconveniences of such an arrangement, he was very strong on the unfairness by which the North produce is taxed, through protection and otherwise, for the benefit of the South. As for the black-labour objection, that, he declared, was a mere bogey. The idea of importing black labour—which at one time was represented as being the real cause of the separation cry—was no longer entertained by a single sugar-planter. The policy of every Australian colony is dominated by the working-men vote, and the working men have by this time established the principle of "Australia for the Australians" as an incontrovertible axiom of Australian policy—in Queensland, as elsewhere.

* * *

It is interesting, by the way, to note that the settlers in the north of Western Australia are determined to prevent, if they can, the inconveniences and unfairness of which the North Queenslanders complain. A mass meeting was held the other day at Roebourne, the chief town in the north of Western Australia, to consider the proposed grant of responsible Government to the colony. The proposal was approved of (says a *Daily Chronicle* report) but only on condition that "the Government expenditure in the north should be in proportion to the amount of revenue contributed by that section of the colony, and that separate accounts of the exact revenue and expenditure should be kept, so that the North could be credited with the duties paid in the South on goods brought northwards by the coasting vessels. Even if these conditions are observed, however, the north-west people take care to place on record their determination that the arrangement shall only be a temporary one, and they ask for provision to be made in the new Constitution Bill for the eventual separation of the northern portion of the colony from the south at the 26th parallel of latitude, on the petition of two-thirds of the electors in the north-west. The question thus raised is one of the most important which the coming Select Committee on the Western Australia Bill will have to consider.

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## "THE NEW CONCORDAT."

### LETTER FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Writing under the above heading to the *Times* under date the 22nd inst., Mr. Chamberlain says:—At the close of the debate last night, and when the time made it impossible for any notice to be taken of it, a most important compact vitally affecting the question of national education was announced by Mr. John Morley on behalf of the Gladstonians and formally accepted by Mr. Sexton on behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Morley said:—"Our position, I think, is this—that when a school is intended for all it should be managed by the representatives of the whole community. Where, on the other hand, the school claims to be for the use of a section of the community, as, for example, the Catholics or the Jews, it may continue to receive public support as long as it is under the management of that sect."

In reply, Mr. Sexton said that he accepted the declaration of Mr. Morley, which "allows us to maintain the principle that when a school is under the management of persons of a particular creed it may still remain under that management after the system of free eduction has been adopted."

It appears from these statements that the Gladstonians have agreed to purchase the Roman Catholic vote by abandoning altogether their favourite principle of undenominational education under popular control in favour of the Roman Catholic Church. Providing that they are allowed to destroy the schools at present under the control of the Church of England, the Wesleyans, and other Protestant sects, they are willing that the Roman Catholic schools should have the fullest measure of State support without any corresponding obligation to accept local representative control. No comment is necessary on the morality or the policy of this latest treaty, which is absolutely inconsistent with speeches made by the supporters of the amendment in the earlier part of the debate.

## MR. SHIELS, THE VICTORIAN, ON HIS DOWNING STREET SUCCESS.

At an interview with Mr. Shiels, the Victorian M.P., on the subject of his Divorce Bill and his success with Lord Knutsford, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* has found out how very judiciously he had laid his plans. Anticipating clerical opposition in London, particularly from Bishop Barry, formerly of Sydney, and others, Mr. Shiels came armed with letters from every Premier, several ex-Premiers, the Chief Justice of Victoria, and other judges, all strongly upholding the principles of his bill. The most striking of these letters were those of the Hon. Duncan Gillies, Prime Minister of Victoria, the Hon. James Service, ex-Premier, and Dr. Pearson, Minister of Education. These letters, which Mr. Shiels read to Lord Knutsford at their first interview, were a series of warnings to the Colonial Secretary that the exercise of the Royal prerogative in matters of purely domestic legislation meant disaffection and eventual separation. For all that their tone was one of intense loyalty. Each of these distinguished Victorian statesmen assured the Colonial Secretary that the one aim in writing was to prevent any collision between England and the colony. In addition to these powerful appeals from the absent, Mr. Shiels was most loyally supported by all the agents-general, particularly by Sir Graham Barry, who, of course, took especial interest in the subject on account of its Victorian origin. Sir Graham, after introducing Mr. Shiels to Lord Knutsford, made a strong appeal to the Colonial Secretary not to do anything against the wishes of the colonists. Then Sir Saul Samuel, Sir A. Blyth, Mr. Archer, and Mr. Braddon all spoke in the same spirit, and Mr. Shiels finally submitted the whole case to Lord Knutsford. Although Lord Knutsford was evidently much impressed by the weight of the colonial testimony in favour of the Divorce Bill, Mr. Shiels was hardly prepared for the good news that the Cabinet had decided to advise the Queen to give her assent to the bill. Mr. Shiels has been most favourably impressed with Lord Knutsford's conduct during the negotiations. He is especially pleased with Mr. W. H. Smith, who invited him to breakfast to meet some of his colleagues, and has in other ways shown the Victorian M.P. every possible courtesy. Mr. Shiels fully recognizes that the Salisbury Cabinet, in advising the Queen to give her assent to this extended Divorce Bill, have done so in opposition to their own individual views as to the measure, but they have done so on the broad constitutional principle that when England gave the colonies self-government she meant them to exercise it without any grandmotherly interference from Downing-street.

## THE SAD STORY OF THE SULTAN'S SHIP.

A curious story comes from the East concerning the voyage of a Turkish warship from Constantinople to Japan, conveying to the Mikado a decoration from the Sultan. It is now over nine months since the *Erzegroul*, as the vessel is called, left the Bosphorus. She has broken down three or four times—once in the Suez Canal—and she has been delayed in every port she entered by the want of funds. She was delayed at Aden for weeks, and at Colombo for three months. At last she got as far as Singapore, but the voyage so far having been unexpectedly long, her ammunition had given out, and she was unable to fire the usual salute to the port. Accordingly the Governor gave orders that, an explanation having been given of this discourtesy, she was not to be treated as a man-of-war, and the port dues were demanded; but the captain had no money for the purpose, and was equally unable to purchase the necessary coals to enable the vessel to proceed to Japan. He had when the last mail left been some months in Singapore waiting for remittances from Constantinople, which either never came or did not come in sufficient time. It is believed that the ship is still at Singapore.—*Manchester Guardian.*

## THE ARCHBISHOP AND HIS LIBERAL VISITORS.

Some thirty members of the West Southwark Liberal and Radical Club made up their minds that they would like to see Lambeth Palace. They communicated their wish to the Archbishop and received from his Grace a cordial invitation to call and see the palace. They did call the other afternoon, and to their astonishment were welcomed by the Archbishop himself, who personally conducted them over much of the Palace, including the chapel, where he ended a conversational account of the building by leading the company in the Lord's Prayer. The visitors departed extremely gratified with their experience.

## LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE GERMPLASM THEORY.

Among the lady medical students of the London School of Medicine for Women, Dr. Weissmanns' theory of germplasm has, as might be expected, roused great interest. The theory came up for discussion at a meeting of the debating society, which took place on Saturday night in the students' sitting room in the school near Brunswick-square. Mrs. Dowson, a former student, read an interesting paper on the "Transmission of Acquired Modifications." Rejecting the Darwinian theory of heredity, and adopting Dr. Weissmanns' view, Mrs. Dowson argued that only spontaneous modifications were transmitted. The old Lamarckian theory of heredity was disposed of briefly as "a mere collection of anecdotes," to adopt the phrase of a Darwinian, though some of the young students who joined in the discussion which followed the lecture added a few new anecdotes to that collection. One of these, Mrs. Dawson, recommended the narrator to forward one of these anecdotes to Dr. Weismanns, as if found to be true it would be a strong argument against this theory. Among those who took part in the discussion were the president of the society, Mrs. Stanley-Boyd, a former student, now in practice with her husband, who is lecturer on anatomy in the school, Miss Mason, lecturer on moral science at Bedford College, and Dr. Edith Huntley, medical officer to the women of the Salvation Army.

## DUTCHMEN AT DINNER.

On Saturday evening the members of the Dutch club held their annual dinner at the Grand Hotel. His Excellency Count van Bylandt, who presided, was backed by a trophy formed of the Dutch tricolour flag, and was supported by Baron Gevers, of the Netherlands Legation; Jonkheer May, and Mr. H. S. J. Maas, Consul-General and Consul of the Netherlands; Count Reventlow, of the Danish and Count St. Genys, of the French Embassies, Messrs. James Labouchere, Hubert Vos, L. Lowenstam, and many others. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk amid much singing of "Wilhelmus van Nassauen" and "Wien Neerland's Bloed," Mr. F. C. Stoop, the president, made a humorous speech in which he described the tribulations the Dutch Club had gone through during the seventeen years of its existence. Mr. C. Rozenraad, whose breast bristled with multicoloured decorations, proposed the health of the Dutch Minister, which was acknowledged by the greatly respected *doyen* of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Goudsmit next proposed the health of the novelist, Captain Chappuis, who wore the uniform of a Dutch infantry officer, and who responded. Mr. Labouchere (no relation to the sage of Queen Anne's-gate) proposed "the Guests," which toast was acknowledge by Comte St. Denys, and followed by an enthusiastic singing of the "Marseillaise." Baron Gevers proposed the healths of "absent friends and foreign members." The proceedings terminated in an adjournment to the premises of the Dutch Club, where the festivities were kept up till a late hour on Sunday morning.

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## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE FOOTBALL MATCH.

Public interest in the annual contest between the Association teams of the rival Universities appears to be rapidly increasing, and on Saturday by far the largest gate ever attracted to this match watched the play on the excellent ground of the Queen's Club, West Kensington. With commendable punctuality the elevens took the field at three o'clock, at which time some four thousand spectators surrounded the enclosure. Each team had one of its best men unable to play, N. F. Shaw (Oxford) having recently broken his collar-bone, while A. H. Harrison (Cambridge) was suffering from a strained leg. The Cantabs were the favourites, their record this season being an excellent one; but there were many, besides Oxonians, who fancied the "Dark Blues." The game was remarkably even during the first half hour, but then Oxford did most of the pressing, and had two or three very good chances of scoring. Half-time, however, arrived without a goal to either side. The teams at once crossed over and recommenced the battle. For a time the play was slow, but afterwards the pace was faster than ever. With only about twenty minutes to play a draw seemed imminent, but to the joy of the Oxonian supporters a clever centre by G. L. Wilson was rushed through the Cambridge goal by Rhodes. For a few minutes Oxford continued to have the best of matters, but at last the Cantabs had a turn, and Veitch, with a splendid shot, equalized. Cheering and counter-cheering ensued, and was continued to the finish. The Cambridge forwards now got well together, and playing in grand style they had all the best of the remainder of the game. Their captain (Cotterill) scored a second goal, and Stanborough, just before time, added a third. Cambridge therefore secured a somewhat lucky victory by three goals to one. Gosling, Cotterill, Veitch, Henfrey, and Wells played remarkably well for the winners, Jackson, Currey, and Wilson being the pick of the Oxonians. Cambridge have now eleven victories to their credit against five in favour of Oxford. One match was drawn.

## LAWN TENNIS AT THE QUEEN'S CLUB.

The capacity of the galleries in the Queen's Club covered courts was fully tested on Saturday, when a large number of spectators attended to watch the final tie of the Invitation Handicap. The players were: E. W. Lewis, scratch, and W. Castle, receives 15.2. Lewis started in great form and won the first set at 6—1. The second was better contested, Castle winning the first, second, and sixth game, "three all" being called. Lewis, however, won the next three games and the set at 6—3. The games in the third set went alternately until the eighth, which Lewis won, and gaining the next he took the set at 6—3, thus winning by three sets to love. The loser played a dashing game, but he has not the variety of strokes nor the experience of Lewis, who played in brilliant style throughout. Castle has a very hard forehand drive, but Lewis found no difficulty in returning it, and sooner or later his adversary drove the ball out of court or into the net. The winner secured a prize, value six guineas, and the loser one of half that value.

## MR. FREDERIC HARRISON ON CARLYLE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, speaking yesterday afternoon at Newton Hall, in the course of his last lecture on some great books of history of the age of Louis XIV., said it was, politically, an extraordinarily poor age. It was unfortunate that we had no study of William III. There was, of course, Macaulay. But, though he warmly praised that writer's brilliant literary style, he said it was impossible to combine picturesqueness with truth. He found that that remark applied to descriptive reporting. As to Walpole, Mr. John Morley's book told us all we wanted to know about that man. Frederick was, of course, the greatest man of his century. We had no real history of his life. Carlyle wrote what he called his history. Carlyle was one of the greatest writers, one of the greatest men, and one of the greatest geniuses of any age. But his book, in spite of its literary brilliancy, was not even a history nor an attempted history. It was a series of interminable character portraits. There was barely a word about the great ruler, the great administrator. There were squabbles about family affairs, squabbles about some fourth-rate, or tenth-rate author, or man of science, some miserable animal of a poet. Mr. Harrison strongly commended Mr. Morley's books on Rousseau, Diderot, and others, though they were not a complete history of the French Revolution. Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," though it was almost the greatest thing any one had produced in our time, as a work of history left us almost where we began. The intellectual movements of the time were met with sardonic sneers. He advised his hearers to read the last volume of Knight's Popular History of England," a very good book, though not the work of one whom Mr. Freeman would call a serious student. Mr. Harrison concluded by eloquently pleading the value of the study of history.

## THE LIDDELL MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

There was a remarkable service at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, last night, when the Bishop of Marlborough, acting for the Bishop of London, dedicated the chapel of St. Luke and blessed the altar thereof. There was a large choir. After the third collect the Litany was sung in procession round the church, and on reaching the chapel, on the south side of the chancel a special office was said. The east window depicts three scenes in the life of St. Luke, and all the other windows will be filled in a similar manner. The chapel will be used for early celebrations on week days. It is the gift of one individual, and commemorates, the bishop said in his sermon, two saintly lives, by which he was understood to mean the first vicar of St. Paul's as well as the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the second. The service was magnificently rendered, the flowers on the altar were of the purest white, and the whole scene was most impressive, the most highborn and the very poorest being represented in the congregation. It is not a little singular that in the very midst of the Bishop of Lincoln's trial a memorial chapel should be dedicated to the memory of a clergyman against whom thirty years ago an action was brought for acts of ritual which now are almost universal in churches.

## CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The attraction at the Crystal Palace concert on Saturday was the appearance of Mdme. Néruda. Her first effort was Spohr's dramatic concerto in A (No. 8), the contrast between the solos and the tuttis being agreeably and not too definitely observed. The second solo by the first of lady violinists was Handel's sonata in A. The excellent intonation and exquisite expression she showed was fully appreciated, and Mdme. Néruda, after coming and bowing, finally accepted the encore. Mr. Manns's famous orchestra played for the first time an overture to "Richard III." by Edward German; Schumann's noble symphony in C (No. 2), which went admirably; and Berlioz's amusing "Le Carnaval Romain," from the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini." The audience was very large.

## STROLLING PLAYERS' AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.

The second concert of the season of this enterprising body of amateurs was listened to by a smartly-dressed audience, which filled St. James's Hall on Saturday evening from end to end. A well-chosen and interesting programme included Mozart's ever-welcome "Jupiter" symphony, Weber's "Preciosa" overture, Massenet's intermezzo "Le Dernier Sommeil de la Vierge," and part of Schubert's incidental music to "Rosamunde." These are difficult works, which would test the capacity of a professional orchestra; it is therefore high praise, and it reflects great credit on the conductor, Mr. Norfolk Megone, to say that, with the exception of a little unsteadiness in the symphony, they were rendered with intelligence and accuracy. The vocalists were Mrs. Helen Trust, who made a favourable impression by her artistic rendering of Chaminade's "La Fiancée du Soldat" and songs by Kjerulf, and Mdme. Belle Cole, who was heard in Schira's "Sognai." Herr Hans Wessely, who is rapidly becoming a favourite in London concert rooms, gave Sarasate's fantasia on Gounod's "Faust" as his violin solo.

## A DEAN ON FASHIONABLE FRIVOLITIES.

Seldom has a more plain spoken sermon been delivered in a Royal chapel than that preached by the Dean of Norwich yesterday morning at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Dr. Lefroy, who began life on the Irish press and is one of the most eloquent preachers of the day, is new to London, or there would have been a larger congregation. He chose for his text Ezekiel xxii. 14, "Can thine heart endure or thine hands be strong in the days when I shall deal with thee?" He riveted the attention of the congregation while he drew a striking parallel between the state of Judah and of England. As in the prophet's time in Judah, so in England now—disobedience to parents, fraud in business, degradation of politics, and the corpse of a dead faith were to be encountered on every side. Men and women in society treated the violation of the seventh commandment as a mere bagatelle. The lack of seriousness of mind was one of the saddest signs of the times. Men and women, reckless and penniless, who see the frivolous way in which those who have no care or anxiety and who always walk on the sunny side of the street, waste their lives, curse and loathe the grandeur that mocks poverty. Men on exchanges and marts, and who form corners for their own aggrandisement, so adroitly conduct their business as to keep within the law, but equally with the butterflies of fashion who flit from flower to flower, they resist the expostulation of God, and act with a selfish frivolity which must, if persisted in, bring down God's curse on the Church and Realm of England.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

## "A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

### THE NEW COMEDY AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

From the feverish sensationalism of "La Tosca" to the refreshing delicacy of Mr. Sydney Grundy's latest adaptation from the French is indeed a far cry. And yet it would seem that Mr. Hare has acted wisely in bringing about this sudden and complete change in the dramatic atmosphere of his theatre. To begin with, this transition, which has metamorphosed the Garrick stage into an artistic Hampstead drawing-room instead of the gloomy purlieus of a Roman fortress, has restored one of our cleverest comedians to his proper position on the "boards." If he had done nothing else in his new play, Mr. Grundy would have been entitled to credit for having furnished Mr. Hare with a part that fits him to perfection—a part of which he has been able to make one of the most finished studies of the lighter order seen in London for many a long day. "A Pair of Spectacles" boasts no elaborate plot, no intricate piecing together of incidents and situations; in fact, the playgoer who laughs only at a bewildering *imbroglio* of doors, windows, and lifts will be heartily disappointed with it. A contrast in characterization, unconventionally conceived, and brilliantly written —so may one describe the work which was received on Saturday night with every indication of substantial and prolonged popularity.

Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch—a beaming old gentleman who wears gold-rimmed spectacles—is a model of confiding benevolence. He believes implicitly in everybody and everything, from his pretty young wife down to the quality of his boots. There are rumours afloat affecting his banker, but he laughs them to scorn, for "was he not at school with Croodson?" His shoemaker, who is also his tenant, invents stories to account for the non-payment of his rent, and old Benjamin accepts his excuses without even a shadow of doubt. His friend Lorimer imagines himself a ruined man; and Goldfinch, with a smile on his face, offers to help him with a large slice of his fortune. In short, he is a personification of simple and kindly trust. But from Sheffield comes his hard-headed, grasping brother—the very opposite of our chirpy little friend. This cast-iron curmudgeon, who believes in nothing that he does not see with his own eyes, soon brings Benjamin down from his pedestal of peaceful happiness; for he convinces him that he has been duped by a rascally begging-letter writer. At this crisis, too, the old gentleman breaks his spectacles and has to borrow a pair from his brother. The combination of circumstances proves too much for him. All the *couleur de rose* of his life vanishes; he sees things differently through the distorting lenses from Sheffield, and suspicion seizes upon every fibre of his nature. He accuses his wife of philandering with the parish curate; he takes the keys of the entire household into his own custody; he refuses the loan which he had promised his friend; and he compiles an ever-increasing catalogue of persons who are in no way worthy of his confidence. But all this sudden access of astuteness and worldly wisdom brings misery in its train: in the words which the artificial misanthrope reads from his wife's Bible as the curtain falls on the second act, "In much knowledge is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." The regeneration of Goldfinch is gradual but certain; for the objects of his distrust one and all banish his doubts by their actions towards him, even the money-grubbing brother from Sheffield making him a princely offer in a moment of supposed necessity. The restoration of his beloved spectacles completes the cure, and he is once more his own kind-hearted, benevolent self.

Mr. Hare's Benjamin Goldfinch will be seen with the keenest pleasure by the many admirers of this actor's style and method. Exquisitely polished, singularly wanting in conventional theatrical tricks, always natural, and presenting no unduly accentuated points, it may well be termed a triumph of refined and artistic comedy. Hardly less admirable is Mr. Charles Groves's conception of the rough Sheffield manufacturer. He gives us a striking and life-like picture, and no better contrast to the central figure of the piece could be imagined. The only one of the subsidiary characters which is not a designedly faint sketch is Dick Goldfinch, and this rôle is attacked in exactly the right key by Mr. Sydney Brough. For the rest, Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Blanche Horlock, Mr. Charles Dodsworth, and Mr. Cathcart do the little that falls to their share as well as possible. The Percy Goldfinch of Mr. Rudge Harding and the Bartholomew of Mr. Hamilton Knight are perhaps the weakest points in the cast.

## MR. BOLTON'S PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

### A CHAT WITH THE ST. PANCRAS CANDIDATE.

The electors fully realized that the present Lord Lamington was a nonentity while in the House of Commons. It tickles one's pride to know that one's member has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. Mr. Bolton has been fired in the Parliamentary furnace, and the constituency is, therefore, able to take his measure. Mr. Graham, on the other hand, is still an inexperienced fledgling. With a view to enlightening the electors in St. Pancras, our representative called upon Mr. Bolton to give an account of his stewardship whilst a member of "the best club in England."

"The first question to which I turned my attention," said the Liberal candidate, "was the abolition of extraordinary tithe upon fruit, hops, and vegetables. I prepared a bill, which was chosen in preference to all competitors, and after being considered by a select committee it was passed. The tithe was thus abolished to the general advantage; and a great grievance was finally disposed of. Then with respect to the tramway system. The Act passed twenty years ago became law when tramways were an experiment; now that they are an assured success it ought to be modified. When certain tramway bills came up for consideration I proposed an amendment that as the control of the tramways was falling piecemeal into the hands of the local authorities, the said authorities should be given running powers over other lines; and that early cars should be run by which working men could travel into town very cheaply, following the precedent in railway bills. I had to address the House on the day that Mr. Gladstone brought in his Land Purchase Bill, but I was listened patiently to, and the matter was referred to a select committee. But as you know, the Liberals at once went out of power. I acted in conjunction with Mr. Strong, then M.P. for Camberwell, as secretary to a committee formed to discuss local and private bills. I was told off to watch the defunct Metropolitan Board of Works. Together with Mr. Thorold Rogers I opposed water company bills which proposed to raise fresh capital at a rate of interest unfair to the public. Mr. Rogers moved, and I seconded, that the matter should be referred to a hybrid committee. This course was taken, and the result was a saving to London of hundreds of thousands of pounds. I took part in the debate upon the relation of imperial and local taxation, and advocated the taxation of land values and ground rents. I voted with Mr. Labouchere against the hereditary principle of the House of Lords; and with Mr. Henry Richard that no treaties or engagements involving grave responsibilities should be entered into, nor wars embarked upon, without the sanction of Parliament. Again, I approved Scotch disestablishment, and generally supported the policy of the crofter members. I worked for the reduction of election expenses, and the placing of the burden upon public moneys. I brought before the House of Commons on the army votes the grievance of officers risen from the ranks that the money awarded for distinguished service was only given to officers in the higher branches of the service. Colonel Duncan and others thanked me for this. I dealt with the matter of copyhold enfranchisement—such questions, indeed, which I, as a lawyer, was able to speak of with some authority. Finally, I always strove to be considered a man of business, not ambitious for oratorical fame, nor for a reputation for eccentricity."

"Capital, Mr. Bolton. Now, had you any experience of parliamentary work before 1885?"

"Well, I have always had a great deal to do with politics in this part of London. I was asked by the tenant farmers of Kent to stand for West Kent. I consented, but the constituency was lost under the Redistribution Act. Then Dartford was proposed to me just before North St. Pancras, and I chose the latter. You know I live in the country, and have given a good deal of attention to agricultural matters. I uphold very strongly the allotments system, and all other measures calculated to improve rural conditions and to prevent an undue influx of labour into London. But they are summoning me to other work. *Au revoir!*"

## JAPANESE ORIGINALITY.

The story has leaked out that a certain Japanese gentleman who is bothered with many callers, struck a happy thought last New Year's day. His friends were much surprised to find a placard on the door of his residence, also a large box with a lid on the door-step. The placard ran thus:—

TO VISITORS.

I am out, but I wish you a Happy New Year all the same.
N.B.—Please drop your New Year's presents into the box.

HEGOSUKE HEGOZAEMON.

Who shall say the Japanese have no originality?

## PTARMIGAN FROM ICELAND.

There have been landed at Granton by the Danish mail steamer *Laura*, from Iceland, 222 cases and casks containing over 7,500 braces of Iceland ptarmigan, which are really white grouse, valued only at £248. During the severe snowstorms of winter the ptarmigan come down from the mountainous regions of Iceland to the sea coast in quest of food, where they fall easy victims to the huntsman's gun. Except during the nesting season, there are practically no restrictions as to the killing of game. A considerable number of white hares were also imported.

## THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN JAPAN.

### INJURED PERSONAGES AS IMPARTIAL JUDGES.

In its issues of the 20th and the 21st inst., the native Japanese paper *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* invites the attention of the authorities to the desirability of modifying the newspaper regulations. The article our contemporary wishes to have altered (says the *Japan Mail*) is the 19th, which provides that, "When any newspaper is deemed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs to be prejudicial to public peace and tranquillity or detrimental to public morals, the said Minister may either prohibit or suspend the publication of the said newspaper." There have seldom, if at all, been cases of the prohibition of the publication of newspapers, but the suspension of journals has now become a not uncommon occurrence. The number of periodicals suffering under the ban of suspension, the *Nichi Nichi* continues, has increased greatly since the public excitement on the question of Treaty Revision reached its climax. The most objectionable feature of the article criticised by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is stated to be as follows:—When a newspaper publishes any article or note prejudicial to public peace and tranquillity or detrimental to public morals, the journal stands in the position of a party inflicting an injury, and the authorities in that of the injured party. Now, it is not just to invest an injured person with the power of dealing with the man whom he thinks has injured him. "Even officials are but human beings; and standing in the position of an injured party, they are scarcely to be regarded as impartial observers. Trifles may assume undue importance in their eyes. Such being the nature of the situation in which the Minister of State for Home Affairs stands, the law cannot be called fair when it invests him with authority to adjudicate on a matter so closely concerning him, instead of providing a disinterested functionary whose duty it should be to pronounce judgment on the propriety or impropriety of the newspaper's language.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND GUY'S HOSPITAL.

A eulogist of the Stock Exchange (says the *Stock Exchange*) might point with pride and gratification to the fact that it built Guy's Hospital. Thomas Guy, who died in 1724, was a singular combination of apparently incompatible qualities. He was the son of a lighterman, and when he first began to be heard of in 'Change-alley he was a Bible contractor. He seems to have cultivated his own eccentricities to a very considerable extent. His clothes were ragged or patched; he would get his dinner on a shop-counter; he was as regular in his hours as a clerk; and it might have been supposed that he was struggling for a bare subsistence. Nevertheless, Thomas Guy was the largest dealer in the alley. In those days our men-o'-wars' men were paid with inconvertible paper. The system might have been devised especially with the purpose of making them the prey of rapacious discounters. Guy dealt to an enormous extent in these seamen's tickets, and the money thus gained was the foundation of what was in those times regarded as an enormous fortune. He was one of those who came out of the South Sea business much richer than they went in, and before he died, which was not until he was eighty-one years of age, he compounded with Providence by leaving £240,000 for the foundation of the hospital which still bears his name.

## ART AT THE VATICAN.

A distinguished Egyptologist, just returned from a considerable stay in Italy, has given a London correspondent some remarks about the Vatican museum at Rome, which are particularly striking so far as they refer to the treatment which Egyptian antiquities have received at the hands of the curators of two or three generations ago; statues which were incomplete, say on account of the destruction of a limb or a head, have been restored according to no principle but that of comeliness of form and outline. This has been done without regard to anything but appearances; and ethnography and science, and the fitness of things in general, were scornfully subordinated to the sentiment of what was understood to be beauty, but which really was incongruity. The antiques thus pieced together with modern restorations are frequently so far vitiated as to have become not reproductions or conscientious imitations of the parts of the body which were originally there, but virtually forgeries, the tendency of which is rather to mislead than to inform.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF LONDON LABOUR.

The executive of the London Trades Council issued on Saturday a manifesto addressed to the members of the trades and labour organizations of the metropolis, in which it calls their attention to the urgent necessity for every branch of industry to be "not only well organized in itself, but also to be associated with all other bodies having for their object the general elevation of labour." It is stated that the disputes which had taken place during the past year had increased the membership of many existing societies, and infused a desire for union among workmen who had hitherto been without any organization whatever, and it is added that "Everything done in this direction can only be effective when a given trade or industry involved in difficulty is acting in unison with all workers on a larger scale." "This," the manifesto states, "demonstrates the necessity of a Central Council, thoroughly representative of all the organized industries of the metropolis, for the purpose of mutually sustaining and advancing each other's interests." The Council advises the metropolitan workmen to increase the London Trades Council's power and influence, and combine "within its pale the united voice of metropolitan labour."

## JAPANESE ORANGES IN CALIFORNIA.

From a circular issued by Mr. H. E. Amoore of San Francisco it appears that the Japanese seedless orange is becoming a favourite in San Francisco. We are not surprised to hear it. The Onshiu-mikan is not only a highly palatable, but also a most artistically conceived fruit. It parts with its skin in the most obligingly facile manner, and suffers itself to be divided into quarters with equally courteous readiness. Moreover, it has no seeds to stick in the throat of the consumer, and it contains only a mere shred of that white fibrous substance which renders the total consumption of a Chinese orange impossible except at the risk of serious detriment to the digestive organs. Like many another ordinary process of Eastern everyday life, orange-eating in Japan has been elevated to the rank of a fine art. You cannot negotiate a Chinese orange without a sequel of sticky fingers, a messed mouth, and perhaps, if fate is against you, a stained shirt-front. But a Japanese orange involves no such inconveniences, and to those who have made its intimate acquaintance offers both a flavour and an aroma that have no peers.

## THE LARGEST NICKEL MINE IN THE WORLD

On a little branch of the Canadian Pacific road near Sudbury, Canada, is a nickel mine that produces more nickel, it is said, than the entire market of the world calls for. It is found at a depth of about three hundred feet below the surface, in a layer of oxidized Laurentian rock characteristic of that region. Immediately the mineral is hoisted from the mine, it is broken up and calcined, or roasted, for the purpose of eliminating the sulphur it contains. When this process is completed the residuum is conveyed to the smelter. After the dross of the molten metal flows off, the nearly pure nickel and copper is blended together, forming an alloy, 70 per cent. of which is nickel and 30 per cent. copper, which is drawn off at the base of the furnace and allowed to cool. When cold, the product is shipped to Swansea, Wales, and Germany, where the constituent metals are separated and refined by secret processes, known only to the manufacturers, and jealously guarded. The present output of the mine is stated at 4,000 tons of nickel annually.

## THE MONTH OF THE MAXIMUM OF MIST.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Meteorological Society, Dr. Kremser spoke on the frequency of occurrence of mist, a subject whose investigation he had recently undertaken. Up to the present time the material derived from observation is extremely scanty, as shown by the extremely divergent mean values obtained for different places in close proximity to each other, as for instance, Hamburg and Altona, or even different parts of the one city, Berlin. By comparisons based on a long series of observations, it appeared that a series extending over ten years suffices to give a reliable monthly mean. From this it appears that at most stations the maximum amount of mist occurs in the months of November and December, the maximum occurring in November in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and falling progressively later the further the stations lie towards the west. On the coasts of the North Sea and on the adjacent islands the maximum is observed in January, while it occurs on mountains as early as September and October. At the latter stations the minimum is met with as early as May, and is progressively later—June and July—at the other stations according to the lateness of the maximum. On the islands, as for instance, Heligoland, the minimum does not occur before September or October. As a general rule, 70 per cent. falls in autumn and winter, 20 per cent. in spring, and 10 per cent. in summer. The amplitude of the yearly differences is greatest on the plains and least on mountains. The number of days on which mist occurs is greatest at mountain stations, amounting on the average to 200 per annum, falling in the low lands to as few as forty or less.—*The Engineer*.

## THE INFLUENCE OF SOIL UPON WHEAT.

It is stated that when Mediterranean wheat was first introduced into western New York it had a long, dark berry, looking more like rye than wheat. By growing it a few years on upland, gravelly, or sandy soils, it became so changed that those who knew the original could hardly believe the new wheat originated from it.


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THE AMERICAN MANICURE COURTS, 13, 14, OLD BOND STREET.

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All particulars, catalogues, and samples, may be had from the Selling Brokers.

MARQUES DE RISCAL'S FINE SPANISH CLARET. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Prices, 15s., 20s., 25s., 28s., and 30s. per dozen. MIALL and CLEMENTE, Sole Agents, 46, Wool Exchange, London, E.C.

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